REGISTERED No 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,799.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "SATTARA," 1,238 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander R. Johnson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th Feb. 1874, at 4 P.M.

February 1874.		February 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves Tuticorin	15
„ Ratnagherry	8	„ Colombo	16
„ Vingorla	8	„ Galle	17
„ Goa	9	„ Negapatam	20
„ Carwar	9	„ Madras	22
„ Mangalore	10	„ Coconada	24
„ Cannanore	11	„ Vizagapatam	25
„ Tellicherry	11	„ Bimlipatam	25
„ Calicut	12	„ Gopaulpore	26
„ Beypore	12	„ False Point	27
„ Cochin	13		March.
„ Alleppy	13	Arrives at CALCUTTA	1

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th February 1874 at 2 P.M.

Feb. 1874.		Feb. 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH	4
„ Kurrachee	17	„ Mahomerah	4
„ Guadur	19	„ Fao	4
„ Muscat	20	„ Bushire	6
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Bahrein	6
„ Linga	24	„ Linga	11
„ Bushire	26	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Koweit	26	„ Muscat	10
„ Fao	28	„ Guadur	17
„ Mahomerah	28	„ Kurrachee	20
Arrive BUSREH	March 1	Arrive BOMBAY	23

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched to Kurrachee via Kattywar Coast Ports, on MONDAY, the 2nd February, 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th Feb., 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	„ 4
Third Class	1 8		

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Bhownugger, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Mr. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will have DESPATCH as under :—

S. S. "TIMO" about 16th February.
S. S. "STRATHCLYDE" during March.

They are both fast Steamers, and have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To SUEZ .... Rs. 300
„ LONDON .... „ 500

Exclusive of WINES, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

[PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9 10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

(Including Wines. — Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February 1874.
"ASIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st March 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 2nd February, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 Tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain C. G. Perrins, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 26th January 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 10th February 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MOOLTAN, (2,257 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. W. Fentiman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 7th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P.,	2nd March 1874.
MALWA	2,933 „	450 H.P., 16th	do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 „	600 H.P., 30th	do.
PEKIN	3,777 „	600 H.P., 13th	April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P., 27th	do.

And others to Follow.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class .... Rs. 660
Second Class .... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. CORINNA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, s.s. Corinna.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

Few articles of Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cupboards, Dressing and Washing Tables, Camp Cots, Wardrobe, &c.

Few lots of House Mate ials, 2 Bales of Twines.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English-built Brougham.
1 Bay Arab Horse.
1 Buggy with Horse and Harness.
1 Grey Galloway.
1 Child's Poney.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Hajee Suliman Essaw.

B— 2981-3000
W— 3043-51
3290-2-8
3343-62
} 106 Bales 50 Pieces each, Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs.

Terms 25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid within 3 days from the day of sale.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY. ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 877 of 1870.

Mithibai, Widow and Executrix of Jehangeerjee Framjee, late of Bombay Parsee deceased, and others .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Pestonjee Framjee and others .... Defendants.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY, PIECE GOODS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Charles E. Fox, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, the valuable Jewellery, &c., such as gold toolsee dhooleri, bangles, cau ieee, goders, China ben les, patlees, necklace, China gold beads, pearl nose ring, loose pearls, diamonds, rubies and emeralds, silver sankras, pegany, combs, silk gauze, alooha and satin sarries with gold borders, Cashmere shawls, gold kinkhaubs, white dorias, jamdanees, jacconets, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st January 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

COME AND SEE.

SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR AND CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS IN GILT FRAME

BY THE BEST ARTISTS,

(Without Reserve).

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 31st inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their room, an invoice of 14 Cases Pictures imported in Bombay for the first time, representing important scenes of the late Franco-German War. Subjects are Steeple-chase, Consolation, The Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne, H. R. H. Prince of Wales and his family, Meeting of Wellington and Blucher, Dutch Por, Venus, Marsh s of the Elbe, Good bye, In Memoriam, Last Kiss, Black Brunswicker, Grace Darling, Christ blessing Children, Spring Blossoms, Kingston Harbour, Morning Bath, Morning Toilet, Fondness, Surprised Children in the Wood, Blumes Alp, Morning in Highland, Waiting for the Verdict, Wreck of the Emigrant, Close of Day, Low's Reverie, Coasts of France and England, Banquet Roses, Enchantress, Beggar's Petition, Hunting scene, Left in Charge, Wide Awake, Master Pony, Repos, First Cigar, Sheep Summer, Winter Sheep, Royal Marriage, Alp cene, Lake of Geneva, Mother's Treasure Naple Boys, Coming out of Church, Winter in Holland, Feeding Time, Forest Scene, Evening in the Alps, The Holt, In the Stream, Interrupted Repose, Departure of Sunette, Table d'Hote, Calais Harbour, Preparing for the bath, Painting Landscape, Bad Luck just caught, Safe Quarters, Lord's Supper, Photographic Frame, Fancy Boxes, Musical Albums, Paper Pictures, &c., &c., &c., and various other well-selected drawings of important scenes of the late Franco-German War.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st January 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS........1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA.........1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped dutyfree at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. .... D. S. KEMP & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.
(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The s.s. ARABIA will sail as above on SUNDAY, the 1st February 1874, at 9 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 A.M.

C. GRONDONO,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th January 1874.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA HOLKAR, G.C.S.I., THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

WILL APPEAR

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 31st JAN. 1874,

when will be enacted the much-admired Hindustanee Drama, entitled,

NOORJEHAN,

to be followed by an amusing Farce in the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box, Rs. 5 ; Stall, Rs. 1-8 ; Pit, Re. 1.

The Gallery will be reserved for the Ladies of His Highness and other Ladies of His Highness's party, but Ladies of respectable Families will be admitted at a charge of Rs. 2 each.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, or at the Grant Road Theatre, throughout the day.

A GOOD BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. ; Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s. s. RINALDO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th January 1874.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—The PRESENTATION of PRIZES to the PUPILS takes place on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, at 5-30 P.M. at Manockjee Petit's Hall, Malabar Hill, when the presence of all in erested in the cause of Female Education is requested.

MUNCHERJEE M. BHOWNUGREE,
Honorary Secretary.

SCINDE, PUNJAUB, & DELHI RAILWAY COMPANY.

WANTED, a PENSIONED MEDICAL SUBORDINATE for the Railway Dispensary at Kurrachee.

Pay Rs. 50 per mensem, and Free Quarters.

Apply, with Copies of Testimonials to the Deputy Agent, Kurrachee, up to 10th February.

T. G. NEWNHAM,
Acting Deputy Agent.

Kurrachee, 24th January 1874.

NOTICE.—About (600) Six Hundred Empty CASKS will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commissariat Stores, on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th proximo, at one o'clock P.M.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash ; and Lots to be removed by purchasers within six days after Sale, otherwise they will be resold.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Exec. Commt. Office, Bombay, 30th January 1874.

NOTICE.—Those LADIES and GENTLEMEN who were present at the late Byculla Club Fancy Ball, and wish to SUBSCRIBE to the FANCY BALL PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION, are requested to register their Names at the Studio of the Undersigned as soon as possible.

It is proposed to present each Subscriber with a dozen Carte-de-Visite Copies of themselves, and a single copy of each of the other Subscribers. Thus it will be within the power of all to obtain a collection of the Photos. of those present at the Ball. The Charge will be Rs. 30 each person.

RITTER & MOLKENTELLER.

Just Published, Price Rs. 7-8.

THE

INDIAN LAW EXAMINATION MANUAL,

BY

FENDALL CURRIE,

OF LINCOLN'S INN, CITY MAGISTRATE OF LUCKNOW.

THE object of this work is to provide Students with the subjects in which they have to be examined, in a shape easy to commit to memory.

The series of Questions and Answers herein collected are taken from the General Acts having reference to India, in which :—

1. The successful candidates for the Indian Civil Service competitive examination are examined.
2. Also the subjects they have to take up in India for their Lower and Higher Standard Departmental Examinations.
3. Subjects taken up by Staff Corps and Uncovenanted Officers appointed to Civil Appointments in India.
4. Subjects in which Moonsiffs, Sudder Ameens, and Police Officers are examined.
5. Subjects in which Indian Students are examined at the Inns of Court exam nations.
6. Subjects in which every person obtaining a certificate as Pleader, Attorney at Law, Advocate or Vakeel in any part of British India, has to pass a satisfactory examination.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOR SALE, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe, a Light Circular fronted English-built Miniature BROUGHAM, with Serviceable GREY ARAB HORSE, and nearly new Plated Mounted HARNESS.

The above to be seen by giving one day's previous notice to

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
No. 7, Meadow Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	Rs. 30	per doz.	qts
Victoria Berg	„ 30	„	„
CLARETS—Chateau de Frands	„ 14	„	„
Vray Canon	„ 16	„	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„	„
Chateau Lafite	„ 28	„	„
ITALIAN CLARET—in barrels of 50 Gallons and above, Rs. 100 each.			
Do. Bottled here	„ 6	„	„
ASTI WINES (ITALIAN)—			
Barbera Amaro Secco	„ 12	„	„
Barolo	„ 12	„	„
Nebiolo	„ 12	„	„
BRANDIES—G. Martineau	„ 18	„	„

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

WINES, &c., CONSIGNED TO

ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.

SHERRIES—Page and Sandeman's Dry Pale,	Rs. 22	per doz.
Ditto's Amontillado	26	„
Ashbourner's Amontillado	24	„
PEACH BITTERS LIQUEUR	18	„
SPARKLING HOCKS and MOSELLES, Beckhardt's	30	„
STILL Do (From Beckhardt and J. B. Astor) Hockheimer Bauenthaler Moselblumchen Geisenheimer	24 to 28	„
CHAMPAGNES—A. Collins' Fleur de Sillery	20	„
Carte Blanche, very superior.	30	„
CLARETS—Haut Barsac and Chablis	15	„
Chateau Leoville and Mouton	20	„
Chateau Lafitte	40	
BRANDY—Fine Cognac, in quarter casks. (J. Dagobert.)		

CHOICE SELECTED AUSTRALIAN WINES.

JAMES T. FALLON'S celebrated PRIZE WINES from the famous Murray Valley Vineyard, superior in soundness and purity to any European Wines at the same price.

IN STOCK—Shiraz and Reisling, at Rs. 15 per dozen. Muscat and Hermitage, expected shortly.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane :—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and	Rs. 25	per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	„ 20	„
Do. Vino de Pasto	„ 29	„
J. Sandbach & Son's ...Rs. 17 &	„ 24	„
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal	„ 24	„
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	„ 28	„
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils......Pts.	„ 23	„
Do. ......Qts.	„ 45	„
Do. Magnums.	„ 88	„
Arthur H. Browning's...Qts.	„ 30	„
J. Sandbach and Son's	„ 20	„
Do. do. ......Pts.	„ 11	„
BRANDY—Raynal & Co.'s Superior	„ 24	„
ARET—Montheuil Franc Fils Aine		
Chateau Belair St. Julien 1868	„ 16	„
Chateau Delorme Margaux	„ 16	„
R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe	„ 14	„
Do. Margaux	„ 17	„

Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co. :—

SHERRY,	Rs. 25	per Dozen.
Ditto	„ 15	„
CLARET, Yellow Seal	„ 12	„
Ditto Red Seal	„ 30	„
GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE	„ 40	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1873.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Direct shipments are now made
ONLY TO THE TRADE.
PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,

From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.
Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF

BASS' PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. D. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, are the exclusive Agents in this Presidency for the celebrated bottlings of the above Firm.

Per doz. Qts. in Bombay, Cash Rs. 6
Do. Pts. do. „ 4

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest bottlers in the World of BASS' ALE, and the shipments received from them during the past two years give confirmation of the unrivalled qualities which have gained for their Brand the leading position it has so long held in the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

IMPORTANT
TO
OVERLAND PASSENGERS
AND
TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S

CELEBRATED
SPECIAL KIT,
now so well known throughout
THE EAST
for its
SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE
and
MODERATE COST,
can always be obtained at
A MOMENT'S NOTICE,
for
IMMEDIATE USE,
from

	Rs. a.
Deck Suits ......Rs. 10 to	17 0
Overland do	27 0
Warm do	35 0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35 0
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 23 0
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen)	16 8
Oxford Shirts (Per Half Dozen)	36 0
White do (Per Half Dozen)	22 8
Best Shrunk Flannel (Per Half Dozen)	49 0
Silk and Wool (Per Half Dozen)	52 0
Under Vests, from (Per Half Dozen)	14 0
Do. Pants (Per Half Dozen)	26 0
Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 0
Air Pillows	6 0
Travelling do	2 0
English Feather	7 8
do. Horse Hair	7 8
Cork Mattrasses	19 8
Rug Straps	2 0
Patent Lock Straps	5 0
Waterproof Coats	15 0
Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12
Linen do. do.	6 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0
Cotton Socks do.	9 8
Warm do. do.	15 8
Bathing Drawers, each	2 0
Sponge Bags	2 0
Sponges, Bath, large	3 8

	Rs. a.
Soap Boxes	1 8
Tooth Brush Guards	0 12
Tooth Brushes	0 10
Nail do.	0 14
Hair Brushes and Comb in Case	10 8
Blankets, each	11 8
Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds, from	15 0
Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6 8
Umbrellas with Cover	9 0
Warm Gloves	1 14
Do. Mitts	1 12
Do. Mufflers	2 0
Pin Scarfs, from	1 0
Sailor's Knot	1 12
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Hats	5 0
Cardigan Jackets	9 8
Sheets, per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases, each	1 4
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 8 to 23 0
Solid Leather	49 0
Extra Large	75 0
Black Hide Bags	11 8
Extra Large	24 0
Cash Bags	6 12
Courier Bags	6 8
Money Belts	3 8
Sovereign Boxes	3 0
Leather Purses	2 8
Soiled Linen Bags	4 12

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations, that she has just returned from England with a large and choice assortment of "ELEGANT GOODS," selected by herself from the best "PARIS" and "LONDON" HOUSES and which are now open for inspection at her SHOW ROOMS.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)
BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,
THE MAHARAJAHS OF
JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES from	Rs. 20 to	Rs. 130
GOLD WATCHES	„ 50 to	3,000
CLOCKS	„ 15 to	150
MUSICAL BOXES	„ 15 to	300

JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CARE FULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS ;
GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS ;
SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN ;
GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS ;
CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS ;
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
OF THE NEWEST DESIGN
AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

No. 2, JANUARY 1st, 1874.

THE NEW QUARTERLY MAGAZINE.
PRICE 2s. 6d.

A SOCIAL AND LITERARY PERIODICAL.

Two Tales of considerable length are begun and ended in each Number.

The Magazine is open to authentic Travel, to Biography, and to Papers on Topics of Social and General Interest.

The *New Quarterly Magazine* contains more printed matter than any published Magazine.

CONTENTS OF NUMBER 2.

Travels in Portugal (*continued*). By John LaTouche.
The Author of "Evelina."
Splendid Mendax : a Novel. By John Dangerfield.
Rare Pottery and Porcelain. By Ludwig Ritter.
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Winter in Madeira.
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Annual Subscription, free by post, 15s.

LONDON : WARD, LOCK, & TYLER, Warwick House, Paternoster Row.

ENGLISH GOODS
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

NOTICES.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,.....5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. .....6s. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN,

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs. at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at	6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 „ at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at	6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „ at	6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 „ at	6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „ at	6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons			2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „ at	6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
			£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

OPIUM.—£200 AND £100. The above sums are offered for the best and second best ESSAYS on "BRITISH OPIUM POLICY AND ITS RESULTS TO INDIA AND CHINA."

SIR CHARLES E. TREVELYAN, SIR H. BARTLE FRERE, and SIR LOUIS MALLET have kindly consented to act as Adjudicators

All ESSAYS INTENDED FOR COMPETITION are to be in the hands of one of the above-named gentlemen, or of J. W. PEASE, Esq., M.P., 18, Princes Gardens, Kensington, London, by the Thirty-First of May, 1874.

Each Essay to be signed by a motto, or word, and to have with it a sealed envelope containing the name and address of the writer.

The result of the adjudication will be published in the papers wherein this advertisement appears.

All Essays, except those to which the prizes are awarded, will be returned to the writers, but use may be made of the facts contained in any.

The Essays will be judged, not so much by literary merit, as by the value of the information conveyed, and of the conclusions arrived at.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence : this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES.

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches,	Institutions,	Halls,
Schools,	Conservatories,	Corridors,
Clubs,	Vestibules,	Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES,

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (LIMITED),
Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire, ENGLAND.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Bassim District, a competent LOCAL FUND ENGINEER on a Salary of Rs. 150 per mensem, besides Travelling Allowance.

None but passed hands need apply to the Assistant Commissioner, in charge Bassim District, West Berar.

J. FITZGERALD,
Assistant Commissioner, in charge Bassim District.

NOTICES.

THE FLOATING THEATRE,
ESPLANADE.

THE GREAT
MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE
TO-NIGHT,
FRIDAY, 30th JANUARY 1874.

Come and See the Wonderful and Extraordinary Performances of these

CELEBRATED ARTISTES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Ticket to admit three persons (First Class)—Rs. 6. First Class, Rs. 3. Second Class, Re. 1. Pit, 8 Annas.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31st,
A GRAND SPECIAL AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
(For Families and Schools.)
Performance to commence at 3 o'clock P.M.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO FIRST & SECOND CLASS SEATS ONLY.

SATURDAY NIGHT, 31st JANUARY.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen and Seats secured.

. Family Tickets to be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co. only.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.
Wm. BURTON, Agent.

RUBBLE STONE.

A QUANTITY of ROUGH STONE, suitable for BUILDING or ROAD METAL—to be sold cheap. Apply to

P. F. BALCHER,
Sassoon Dock, Colaba.

29th January 1874.

BLONDIN,
THE HERO OF NIAGARA,
WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED).

ALLOTMENTS of SHARES in the above Society are now being made, and as a large proportion of the proposed Capital has been subscribed, the Directors have decided to commence operations.

Applications for Shares will still be entertained ; but those wishing to avail themselves of the advantages the Society offers, should send in their applications for Shares AT ONCE. Due Notice will be given to Shareholders of the arrival of the first supplies, now being ordered, and of the opening of the business premises.

C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 16th January 1874.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. DAVID E. GOSTLING in our Firm CEASED on the 31st ultimo.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st, Jan. 1874.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned has THIS DAY commenced practice as an ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER. He is prepared to make Designs for Iron Bridges, Civil and Public Buildings, to advise and arbitrate on Professional Matters, and to make Final Measurements and Accounts of Contract Works.

DAVID E. GOSTLING, C.E.,
Fellow Royal Inst. Brit. Architects.

Office, National Bank Building, Bombay, 1st Jan. 1874.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1874 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of Feb., next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 9th day of January 1874, and in the thirty-sixth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

J. TAYLOR,
Sheriff.

THE SINGBULLI AND MURMAH TEA COMPANY, Limited.

The Company is registered in Calcutta as a Joint Stock Company with limited liability under the Indian Act.

CAPITAL Rs. 400,000 IN 4,000 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH.

Deposit on application Rs. 10 ; on Allotment, Rs. 20 ; on 1st July, 1874, Rs. 10 ; and Rs. 10 every subsequent six months till the whole Rs. 100 is paid up.

BANKERS :—NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

MANAGING AGENTS :—Messrs. LLOYD & Co., 6, Fancy Lane, Calcutta, and 75, Rood Lane, E. C., London.

This Company is formed for the cultivation and manufacture of Tea in the District of Darjeeling, and for the sale and purchase of Land and Tea Estates.

The Property consists of the following Government freehold Grants, known as "Singbulli," "Murmah," and "Pinglootar."

The Estate of "Singbulli" is situated on the west or right bank of the Balasun River, in the Darjeeling Hills, exactly opposite the Amboolia Tea Garden belonging to the Darjeeling Company. The soil is good, and well adapted for Tea, having a Northern and North-eastern aspect. The area is about 330 acres.

The vendors engage to hand over this Freehold Estate, with a clear title for what it will have cost them, viz, Rs 30,000 for purchase money, including freehold commutation money to Government, law expenses, &c. The garden was commenced the latter part of 1872, and about 150 acres of Tea have been planted out on well made terraces, costing to the end of June, 1873, including Manager's new Bungalow and coolie lines, Rs. 15,000. The expenditure is now going on at the monthly rate of Rs 2,000.

It is proposed to bring the cultivation up to 450 acres, by increasing the monthly outlay after the end of this year to Rs. 3,000.

Mr. C. M. Ross, the Manager of this Estate, is one of the oldest and most able Tea Planters in the District of Darjeeling

The Estate of "Murmah" is also situated on the west bank of the River Balasun, in the Darjeeling Hills, Northern Bengal, the area being about 1,408 acres. The land is partly cleared and the portion uncleared possesses some valuable timber. The Estate has a North-eastern aspect, considered the best for the growth of Tea. The whole Estate is well watered, and the communications with Calcutta are good. The Namsoo Bazaar and Market, one of the largest in the District, is situated on this Estate : this Bazaar is a source of profit—from the Rents accruing from the Traders who chiefly supply the surrounding Tea Plantation Coolies with Rice, &c., &c.

The Grant has been secured at a favourable rate, viz, Rs. 35,000.

Mr. G. F. FLAMSTEED, an old and experienced Planter has been engaged for a term of three years, and will have charge of "Murmah" and "Pinglootar" estates. Mr. Flamsteed also takes 500 shares in the concern.

Messrs. Lloyd & Co. will take 400 Shares among them, and will retain the management of the concern ; their proposed remuneration, Rs. 200 a month, is at the rate they receive from numerous other Gardens of which they are the Managing Agents.

The Estate of "Pinglootar" lies between Singbulli and Murmah ; the area is 289½ acres, which the Vendor has agreed to convey to the Company for Rs. 6,500, the actual cost to himself. This grant will be a valuable acquisition to the Company, rendering the three estates strong and compact.

The Gardens will be extended as quickly as is practicable to 800 acres, and in 1877 the crop should yield a dividend of 20 per cent.

These Gardens, after maturity, could be extended annually by some 20 acres at a time, using the non-manufacturing season, at a very trifling cost, thereby adding materially to the yearly profit and value of the property. About 1,000 Shares have been allotted in London.

Form of Application for Shares can be obtained from the National Bank of India, Ld. Bombay, who will grant receipts for money paid on account of the Company.

Share list will close on 31st January 1874.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9 Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, unequalled in quality, taste, and flavour, free from injurious colouring, and prepared from the choicest fruits of the season :—

Gouava Jelly, in 2 lb. pots		Rs. 18	per Dozen.
Roselle do.	„	„ 18	„
Lucknow Chutney, in bottles		„ 15	„
Mango do.	„	„ 12	„
Mild do.	„	„ 12	„
Madras do.	„	„ 18	„
Cashmere do.	in pints	„ 12	„
Bengal do.	„	„ 12	„
Delicious do.	„	„ 12	„
Curry Powder,	in bottles	„ 12	„
Do. do. Madras	„	„ 18	„
Curry Paste	„	„ 18	„
Mulligatawny Paste, in bottle		„ 18	„
Mango Fruit	„	„ 12	„
Ripe Mango	„	„ 21	„
Pine Apple	„	„ 15	each.
Mango Preserves,	in jars	„ 10	„
Do. Pickle	„	„ 4	„
Jo. do.	in kegs	„ 4	„
Do. do.	in bottles	„ 9	per Dozen.
Lime do.	„	„ 9	„
Cashmere Pickle,	„	„ 12	„
Tapp Sauce	„	„ 9	„
Nepaul Pepper, 2 oz. bottles		„ 6	„

ALSO,

CHINA PRESERVES OF SORTS.

All Orders should be accompanied with a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the WILL annexed to the Estate of THOMAS TRISTRAM PIERS, late of Poona, in the Presidency of Bombay, in the East Indies, Colonel in the Bombay Staff Corps, of Her Majesty's Military Service, who died on or about the 29th day of May 1873, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to EDWARD MACDOUGALL FOGO, Esquire, of Bombay, Merchant, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said THOMAS TRISTRAM PIERS are required to SEND in their CLAIMS upon his Estate to the said Administrator, at the Office of Messrs. Remington and Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 24th February 1874 next, and that the Administrator will after that date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Thomas Tristram Piers without reference to Claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 24th day of January 1874.

REMINGTON & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

GOODS AND PARCELS TO AND FROM BOMBAY AND BYCULLA.

1. On and after MONDAY next, the 26th instant, and until further Notice, the following arrangements with respect to GOODS and PARCELS received at, and forwarded from, the Bombay Stations, Boree Bunder, and Carnac Bunder, and the Byculla Station of this Railway will take effect, viz. :—

2. The Company will not undertake the collection of Goods in Bombay or at Byculla, but will accept all classes of Goods for despatch by this Railway at either Boree Bunder, or Byculla, or Carnac Bunder, at charges which will be 4 pies per maund less than the rates which include collection, now in force for the several descriptions of Goods respectively.

3. Full Pressed Cotton for Bombay will be booked to either Boree Bunder or Carnac Bunder only, at the option of the sender. When booked to Boree Bunder the present rates will be charged, and the Cotton will be delivered in any part of Bombay, or Byculla, or Colaba. When booked to Carnac Bunder the rates will be reduced by 4 pies per maund, and the Cotton will be delivered by the Company at the Sidings only.

Other description of Cotton will be booked to Boree Bunder only, and will be delivered by the Company at the present rates.

4. All other Goods for Bombay may be booked to either Boree Bunder, or Carnac Bunder, or to Byculla.

When booked to Boree Bunder, or Byculla, they will be charged at the present carted rates, and delivered by the Company in any part of Bombay, or Byculla, or Colaba ; or, if Sender desire it, Goods will be booked at the not carted rate, and delivered to Consignees at the Station. The not carted rate is four pies per maund less than the rate when the Company perform the delivery service.

When booked to Carnac Bunder, Goods will be charged at 4 pies per maund less than the present carted rates, and will be delivered by the Company at the Sidings only.

But Consignments of less than 27 maunds in weight will not be booked to Carnac Bunder ; and Grain and Seeds, in consignments of more than 27 maunds, will not be booked to Byculla.

5. These arrangements do not affect the charges upon any Goods for which special rates have been granted, which do not include the services of loading or unloading, or collection, or delivery, in Bombay or at Byculla. Such Goods will be dealt with, and charged, as heretofore.

6. Parcels will not be collected by the Company in Bombay or at Byculla. But the Company will continue to deliver Parcels, as may be required in Bombay or Byculla, or Colaba, at the present charge of 2 pies per seer added to the charge for conveyance by Railway. Parcels will not be booked to, or despatched from, Carnac Bunder.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th January 1874.

GRAM-FED MUTTON.

GRAM-FED MUTTON will be SOLD every SUNDAY MORNING, at FIVE ANNAS a lb., by MAHOMED YARR, or through E. MANECKJEE, General Purveyor.

No. 1, Fowls' Depot, Crawford Market.

G.'s LINIMENT

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the cure of mange and other skin diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Per Bottle : Re. 1-8.

Prepared only by TAYLOR & Co.
Chemists, Rampart Row,
BOMBAY.

HENRY LIVESEY,
BLACKBURN, (ENGLAND,)

MAKER OF LOOMS, SLASHER, SIZING, AND WARPING MACHINES.

Cop and Throstle Winding Machines ; Doubling Frames for Head Yarn, &c. ; Drum Winding and Spooling Machines, for both Linen and Coloured Yarn ; Hydraulic Cloth Presses, Plaiting Machines, Iron Drawing-in-Frames, Wrap Reels, Yarn Testers, &c.

Maker of Boxwood and Fruit Tree Shuttles of every description.

Maker of Warper's Bobbins, Pegs and Pushes, Pirns or Spools, Throstle Bobbins, Tubes, Creel Pegs, Picking Sticks, &c.

Maker of Buffalo Pickers of every description.

MILL FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—Complete with Weft Forks, Loom Spindles, Springs, Chains, Leather, Picking Bands, Flannel, Strapping, China Clay, Tin work, Packing Paper, Canvass, Soaps, Oils, &c., &c.

Estimates furnished for every description of Weaving Machinery.

MESSRS. WALKER AND HACKING'S
COTTON SPINNING MACHINERY.

MESSRS. RICHARD WALKER AND BRO.'S ENGINES, GEARING, PUMPS, BOILERS.

MESSRS. ZIFFER & WALKER'S LOOMS & PREPARATION.

MR. HENRY MILNE WALKER, representing the above Firms, is now in Bombay, and will be glad to give estimates for all kinds of Machinery used in the Preparation, Spinning, and Weaving of Cotton.

Messrs. WALKER and HACKING beg to inform the Proprietors of the various Cotton Manufacturing Companies in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made at their Works and supplied Cotton Mills in England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Greece, Canada, and North and South America, with the following Machinery, viz., upwards of

3,000 Scutchers. 14,000 Carding Engines. 12,000 Throstles.
15,000 Spinning Frames. 6,000 Mules.

Estimates given for complete Mills, including every requisite, and experienced men engaged and sent out to India if required to fit up and work the Machinery.

All Letters of Inquiry to be addressed to

H. M. WALKER,
Care of Messrs. Gaddum & Co., Bombay.

WHEELER AND WILSON
SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY
HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE ABOVE
COMPANY, AT THE
VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873,
IN ADDITION TO
THE GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS AND
THE GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT
FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES,
HIS MAJESTY THE
EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA
HAS CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF
"FRANCIS JOSEPH,"
UPON THE
HON'BLE NATHANIA[illegible]
PRESIDENT OF THE WHEELER [illegible] FACTURING COMPANY [illegible]
For his Pre-eminent services in Sewi[illegible] his was the ONLY SEWING MA[illegible] commended by the Internat[illegible]
GRAND DIPLOMA [illegible]



T[illegible] ways [illegible] spare Needles and [illegible] sories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted.

Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 98
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 131
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

FAIR MARKET VALUE ALLOWED FOR MACHINES OF OTHER MAKERS EXCHANGED FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS !

None are genuine without the name of the Firm impressed on the *Cloth Plate*—

"WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G. Co.,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN."

And their Trade Mark on the BED PLATE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

SUB-AGENTS.

Poona	Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat	Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore	Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 30th January.

Exchange on London has weakened both for ready and forward business, but not to any very great extent, and although our quotations are lower, we are not able to report any decisive change in rates for either this or next mail.

Government Securities are a trifle firmer, but without much enquiry.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ....1s. 11 13/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight........1s. 11 9/16d.
Bank Bills, on demand........1s. 11 5/16d.
Documents, 6 months' sight........2s. 0 1/16d.
Documents, 3 do. ....1s 11 13/16d.
Credit Bills, 6 do. ....1s. 11 15/16d.
Credit, 3 do. ....1s. 11⅞d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight 98 nominal.
Do demand........ 99⅞.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅞
Do. demand........ par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 218.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 106⅞
Four & half per cent. ... ... 101⅞ to 102
Four per cent. 101¾
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 .... ¼ per cent. prem.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 .. ¼ " "
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond........113 ex coupon.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand........ 6 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ...... 7½ "
Do. do. over 3 do. ...... 8½ "
Do. on Merchandise ...... 9½ "
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ...... 8½ "
Do. do. over 3 do. ...... 8½ "
Do. do. ...... 9½ "
Bank Bills ...... 8½ "
Mercantile Paper ...... 8 "

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ... Rs. 10-4
Carolus ... ... " 236
Mexican Dollars ... ... " 222
France ... ... " 236
Bar silver... ... ... " 167¼
Gold Lea ... ... " 17-2¼
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... " 17-1
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... " 17

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY Evening.

A slightly improved enquiry for steamers, and rates have a firmer tendency. By sail a good deal of business has been concluded at £2-11-3 to £2-12-6 for March and April loading. The "Zephyrus," 699 tons, is reported chartered at £3-2-6 for the Continent. The "Pendragon," iron, 2,000 bales for Liverpool, March loading, at £2-11-3.

London { Cotton / Cases / Seeds } No ship
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ...... £2 10s. 0d. / Wooden Ships " ...... £2 10s. 0d. nominal / Myrabollams ...... £2 5s. 0d. / Coir bdls ...... £1 0s. 0d. }
Seeds ...... £2 5s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton / Coffee } £2 17s 6d to £3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—
London ...... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ...... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste ...... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool...... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ...... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal... { Wheat ...... £2 12s. 6d. £2 15s. 0d. / Seeds...... £2 12s. 6d. £2 15s. 0d. / Cotton ...... £2 12s. 6d. £2 15s. 0d. }
China ... { Steamer Cotton ...... Rs. 20 per ton. / " Opium ...... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ...... Rs 4 per bale nominal }
Calcutta ...Salt ...... Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ...... Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius ...... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY, 30th January.

Market steady for Spinning, Bank, and Land shares. Press shares quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ᵽ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank........	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Do of Bombay New ..	735 x d.
10,000	500	10s.	5 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. issue	267½ xd
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,1[illegible]0
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China ...	265
40,000	281⅓	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	450 nl
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	20[illegible]
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	127
[illegible],000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218-3-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	234 ex d,
—	£20	109-1-0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	18-10-2	do.	Ditto	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
—	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,370
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	104
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	940
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	260

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½ p.a.	Alexandra Spinning	1,515
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,760
800	2,000	all		Shownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,975
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,320
1,500	150	150	25*	Broach Mills........	275
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,710
750	2,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,300
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,440
900	1,000	all	100p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,310
800	2,500	all	150p.a.	Oriental	3,825
690	2,500	400	200p.a.	Royal	2,250
800	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,750

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	900
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co........	500
250	3,000	25	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co........	215
150	12,000	[illegible],000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co......	5,500
200	2,5[illegible]	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1, 75
200	2,000	all	200p.a.	Bombay Press Co........	550
200	500	all	50 p.a	Do New........	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company........	700
500	1,500	all	40	Colaba Press Co........	3,900
850	9,000	all	250ps	East India Press Co........	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co........	4,200
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	430
200	1,000	all	70 p.a.	French Press Co	625
200	5,000	1,400	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co	750
200	400	350	60 p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	550
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
12[illegible]	2,500	750	125 p.a.	Prince of Wales Press.....	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co........	900
400	85	75	135 p.a.	Scinde Press Co........	500
100	1,000	75	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,100
[illegible]	1,500	1,200	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,1[illegible]0
15	850	all	60 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart United Press Co.	950

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,000	1,600	13½ pc.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,340
1,000	60	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ..	65
[illegible]	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	102
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	100
4,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co..	2[illegible]
	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	420
	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ..	925

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	95	19½	—	Bank of China........	1
—	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank........	1
—	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
—	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1
—	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues in the same state of dulness, and prices remain barely supported. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

2,500 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs. at Rs. 5 0 0
750 " " " 40 " 39 " 8¼ " at " 5 1 6
800 " " " 45 " 39 " 7 " at " 4 7 0

COTTON, &c.

Looking over the telegrams of the 29th instant we learn that the Liverpool market closed on the day weaker, with Surats quiet but unchanged. The London market has been very dull, and though there is no change in the prices of our sorts, we have to notice a further fall of 1/16d. per lb. in Mid Orleans, and of ⅛ cent in Mid Uplands, which are now respectively quoted at 8 5/16d. and 15¾ cwt per lb. Fair Dhollerah stands at 5 3/16d. per lb. Oomrawuttee at 5 9/16d, and Hinginghaut at 6⅞d. per lb. Sales of the day are given at 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 are on account of speculation and for exports, and of which 3,000 are Surats, the latter item showing that the demand for our Indian Cotton was a slightly improved one at the new reduced prices. The receipts at U. S. ports continue on the same liberal scale, being on the day advised about 26,000 bales, and the exports to Great Britain about 8,000 bales only. The market for Coffee continues firm, and there is a rise of 6d. to 1s. in M. P. Ceylon and good ordinary native, but we have no alteration to report in the price of Mysore. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil has declined to £36 15, being a fall of 5s., but the price of Cochin Oil remains unchanged. Piece Goods are weak, with little enquiry. We again learn of shipments to Bombay of specie amounting to £62,000, but even these added to the previous shipments are not sufficiently large to meet wants. The market for money continues very easy, and the rate charged by the Bank of England on 6 months' sight Indian bills is only 3½ per cent per annum. There has been a decline of 6d. in the price of Calcutta Linseed, which stands at 63s., but Rapeseed has undergone no change at all. From Calcutta, we have received telegrams up to the 29th instant, where money is reported as slightly easier, in consequence of which the prices of Government Securities again show an upward tendency, there being a rise of ⅛ to ¼ per cent all round. Fours are quoted at Rs. 102⅛, Fours and half at Rs. 103, and Fives and half at Rs. 107⅞. The market for Piece Goods is reported quiet with little enquiry, and prices show no change. From China we have received no news at all. The Cotton market here remains quiet but steady without any quotable alteration in rates. Some of the exporters are showing more disposition to buy, as they believe that the lowest point is now touched, and consequently the purchases of the day amount to about 1,300 candies. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee (Feb. delivery) { .... Rs. 177 to Rs. 178
" Akote (" ") .... " 180 to " 182
" Broach M. G. (March ") .... " 182 to " 183
" Dhollerah (April ") .... " 164 to " 165
" Hinganghaut .... " 209 to " 210
Old Dhollerah .... " 140 to " 150
" Sawginned........ " 165 to " 167
" Vingorla........ " 150 to " 152

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

250 candies New Sheagaum F.P.B. ....at Rs. 176½
100 " " Dhollera April delivery,........at " 162
80 " " Broach M. G., March ....at " 182
250 " " " " ....at " 182¼
75 " " " " ....at " 182-83½
100 " " Nuggur, ...at " 171½
100 " " " ....at " 163-65
60 " " Akote, F. P. B. ....at " 181½
25 " " " F. P. B. ....at " 182
50 " " " F. P. B........at " 181
25 " " Khandeish ....at " 148-53
10 " " Cutch........at " 160
25 " Old Sawginned ....at " 165
50 " " Dholera ....at " 140
50 " " Vingorla ....at " 150

YARNS.

No sales are reported.

METALS.

Nothing has been done.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 24th January 1874.
Open 1,266¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,04,866	8	0
Merchandise........	3,58,067	1	0
Electric Telegraph	531	0	0
Municipal Trains, &c.	597	8	0
Total Rs........	4,65,062	1	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¾ miles........Total Rs.......	4,36,294	13	0
Increase Rs.....	28,767	4	0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Sattara (s)	Johnson	Calcutta, Jan. 3.
	Evangeline	Adams	Mauritius, Dec. 17.
	Alexander McNeill.	Storer	Liverpool, Sept. 7.
	Nimrod	Crocker	Mauritius, Dec 14.
30	Pesang (s)	Stewart	Kurrachee, Jan. 26.
	Rinaldo (s)	Newmann......	London, Dec. 20.
	Tiber (s)	Clark	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Bertha	Pate	London.
	Euphrates (s)	Melville........	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	India (s)	Henderson.....	Coconada.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Arabia, Cobcara, Genoa &c.
Barque Lorton Vale, Anderson, to Rangoon via Cochin.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. ARRIVALS.

26 Cathay (s)........Dundas........Southampton.
City of Cambridge...Henderson ...Liverpool, Dec. 15.
Almora (s) ....Colvin ....London, Dec. 1.
Warwick Castle ......Warrent ......Liverpool, Sept. 1.
Octopus (s) ....Soden ....Glasgow, Sept. 23.

MADRAS.

Jan. ARRIVAL.

28 Oriental (s)........ ... ... Calcutta and N. Ports.

Jan DEPARTURE.

27 Abyssinia (s) .... Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 15 Amoy, ss, Smith, from Newcastle.
15 Hindoos an. ss, Ros ill, from Southampton.
15 County of Sutherland, ss, Bain, from Battavia.
16 Wimbledon, ss, Watson, from Bombay.
16 Red Gauntlet, ss Mann, from London.
16 Govornola, Italian G. Bt., Accomo, from Galle.
17 Nizam, ss, Barlow, from Hongkong.
18 Ennerdale, ss, Petero, from Kurrachee.
18 North Tyne, ss, Wardlaw, from Cardiff.
19 Othello, ss, Butler, from Calcutta.
19 Tebe, ss, Patrovich, from Trieste.
19 Deccan, ss, Soames, from Bombay.
19 Malabar, H. M.'s T. S., Sullivan, from Portsmouth.
19 Koina, ss, Profumo, from Bombay.
19 Peiho, ss, Regodett, from Marseilles.
20 Godavery, ss, Mortemord, from Mauritius.
21 Atholl, ss, Scott, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 15 Hindostan, ss, Rockell, to Bombay.
16 County of Sutherland, ss, Bain, to Rotterdam.
16 Wimbledon, ss, Watson, to Liverpool.
17 Stephenson, ss, Foster, to Bombay.
18 Nizam, ss, Barlow, to Suez.
18 Amoy, ss, Smith, to Bombay.
18 Enmore, ss, Hobgan, to Kurrachee.
18 Austin Friars, ss, Newcomb, to Kurrachee.
18 Ennerdale, ss, Petero, to Liverpool.
18 North Tyne, ss, Wardlaw, to Bombay.
19 Malabar, H. M.'s T. S., Sullivan, to Bombay.
19 Deccan, ss, Soames, to Suez.
19 Othello, ss, Butler, to London.
20 Koina, ss, Profumo, to Jedda.
20 Peiho, ss Regodett, to China.
20 Tebe ss, Petrovich, to Bombay.
21 Red Gauntlet, ss, Mann, to Kurrachee.
21 Atholl, ss, Scott, to Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Nov. 16 Wolverine, H. M.'s S. Ft., Wrottlaw, from Trincomallee.
Dec. 14 Philomel, H. M.'s S. Ft., Garforth, from Sheerness.
Jan. 7 Columbine, H. M.'s S. Ft., Hereforth, from Gwadel.
8 Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, from Hodeida.
10 Thetes, H. M.'s S. Ft., Ward, from Shanghai.
16 Glasgow, H. M.'s S. Ft., Jones, from Colombo.
16 Governola Italian, G. Bt., Accomo, from Galle.
16 Godavery, ss, Monterdorm, from Mauritius.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For Liverpool.

1931 Accrington, Christie—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1300 Amyone, Murphy—Volkart Brothers.
1287 Annot Lyle, Yeo—Finlay, Muir & Co.
952 Benton, Elliott—Lyon & Co.
1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1002 Contest, Carruthers—The Captain.
928 Gad's Hill, Kelly—The Captain.
1243 Lady Allan, Hensen—Byramjee Pestonjee.
1766 Mistress of the Seas, Armstrong—Lawrence & Co.
1193 Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Ritchie, Stuart, & Co.

For Mauritius.

402 Berryer, Berger—The Captain.

For New York.

1482 Inspector, Thomas—The Captain.

For Calcutta.

1239 Lady Egedia, Richards—The Captain.

For Rangoon via Cochin.

299 Lorton Vale, Anderson—The Captain.

Not Fixed.

1088 Alexander McNeile, Stoevr—The Captain.
1179 Beaun Uamba, Mccann—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1319 Cavour, Evans—Lawrence & Co.
1245 Cashmere, Mayes—Lawrence & Co.
1278 Chrysolite, Parsons—W. Nicol & Co.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—The Captain.
440 Evangeline, Adams—The Captain.
814 Flora, Cameron—M. Nusserwanjee.
1610 Governor Wilmot, Lowe—The Captain.
780 J. N. Cushing, Baxter—Farnham & Co.
1200 Java, Miller—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1218 Lydia Scholfield, Forsyth—Tudor & Co.
1026 Messenger, Perkins—The Captain.
394 Michel Chevelier, Tatard—Hajee Salley Mahomed Purta.
890 Nimrod, Crocker—The Captain.
1001 Norah Greame, Cape—Edward Bates & Co.
1288 Peruvian Congress, Power—The Captain.
1332 Phineas Pendleton, Nichols—The Captain.
695 Septa, Connell—Peel, Cassels & Co.
934 St. Bernard, Jourdien—S. Tyebjee & Co.
264 Sirius, Garre—Hajee Adam Sedick.
709 Sultana, Seals—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
566 Taranaki, Philipe—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
699 Zephyrus, Dennis—The Captain.
375 Zodiac, Garrick—The Captain.

STEAMERS.

Overland Mail Steamer.

1348 China, Perrins—P. & O. Co.
3113 Hindoostan, Roskell—P. & O. Co.

For Liverpool.

722 Ariel, Jones—W. and A. Graham & Co.
996 Consett, Hassman—The Captain.
1044 Dunraven, Pottinger—Sir Charles Forbes & Co
875 Nio, Pinkney—McCulloch, Browne & Co.
985 South Tyne, Hallett—Finlay, Muir & Co.

For London.

1018 Good Hope, Bainton—Finlay, Muir & Co.

For Marseilles.

977 John Dixon, Preston—Finlay, Muir & Co.

For Genoa, &c.

874 Arabia, Coboara—C. Grendona.

For Havre.

696 Coriuna, Dryden—W. and A. Graham & Co.

For China, &c.

2259 Mooltan, Fentiman—P. & O. Co.

For Australia, &c.

1033 Nubia (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.

For Trieste, &c.

1307 Tebe, Pitrovich—A. C. Gumpert.

Not Fixed.

814 Amoy, Smith—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
999 Arracon Apcar, Montgomery—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1232 Baroda, Almond—P. & O. Co.
600 Corvette Infante D. Joao, Wiegas—(P. G. Boat).
130 Hercules, Robert.
861 Malacca, James—B. I. S. N. Co.
1069 Massilia, Anderson—P. & O. Co.
1275 Menzaleh, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.
1334 Rinaldo, Newmann—B. I. S. N. Co.
1237 Sattara, Johnson—B. I. S. N. Co.
865 Stephenson, Foster—W. Nicol & Co.
1440 Timor, Brown—Finlay, Muir & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

For Mozambique.

183 Estrella de Damao, Nacoda—M. Thawur & Co.

For Mauritius.

204 Leticia, Nacoda.

For Andamand Island.

589 Bushire Merchant, Wachow—H. A. S. Cadoo.

For Colsagarpatam & Tuticorin.

165 M. Cadur Hydroos, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE

1674 Abyssinia, James, R. N.
300 Clyde (ordinary).
472 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
237 Magdala, Palmer, R. N.
308 May Frere, Gutterie.

DAILY EXPORTS.—30th January.

For Liverpool.

Mistress of the Seas, 130 bales cotton, H. Nagsee & Co; 59 bales cotton, S. Hurrimull; 83 bales cotton, R. Mooljee.
Lady Allen, 70 cwts gall, V. Ebram & Co.
Accrington, 507½ cwts myrabollams, R. Rychund.
Benefactress, 58 bales cotton, T. Vellgee & Co; 150 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
Amyone, 50 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.
Contest, 640 cwts myrabollams, Finlay Muir & Co.
Gad's Hill, 960 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
South Tyne, s, 113 cwts hingda. C. Nanjee; 50 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart & Co: 150 bales cotton, T. Vellgee & Co.
Consett, s, 100 bags wheat, Wallace & Co; 160 bags wheat Finlay Scott & Co; 613 packages wheat, dates, J. H. Kuim; 50 bales cotton, Tyson & Co; 80 bales cotton, C. Lilladhur; 75 bales cotton, C. Mahadewdass; 40 bales cotton Killick Nixon & Co; 141 bales cotton, Richard Martin & Co; 10 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 900 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 4 bales cotton, Mahadewdass.
Ariel, s, 80 cwts coir yarn, J. Runshord; 50 bales wool, D. Jairaz; 50 bales wool, M. Lilladhur; 15 bales cotton, G. Khutiow & Co; 76 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co; 108 bales cotton, E. Baudry & Co; 3 bales cotton, Framjee Sands & Co
Nio, s, 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 127 cwts dates, S. Khakey.

For London.

China, s, 169 pieces E. teeth, N. Gangjee; 28 bundles silk, M. C. Ebram.
Good Hope, s, 20 cwts fishmaws M. Allana; 9 cwts chundroos, H. Goodoo; 7 bales hides, F. C. Nathubhoy; 85 cwts ginger, S. Pudomsee; 1,000 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers; 26 cwts mother of pearl shells, 125 cwts olibanum, 5 cases fishmaws, 2 bundles hides, R. Aliruza; 10 bales skins, J. H. Gunny.
Hindoostan, s, 123 cases gutta percha and 94 bags pepper, P. & O. Co.
Timor, s, 13 bags coffee, and 52 cases olibanum, N. Khuttow; 350 cwts horns, D. Hassum.

For Havre.

Corrina, s, 1,000 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co; 165 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

For Trieste.

Tebe, s, 150 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manackjee & Co; 450 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co; 50 bales cotton, W. Nicoll & Co; 350 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co; 350 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co; 400 bales cotton, Peel Cassells & Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,502 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

For Venice.

Tebe, s, 500 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co; 150 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manackjee & Co.

For Marseilles.

John Dixon, s, 2,400 cwts. gingelly seed, Alsen Riebo & Co; 3,000 cwts. gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

For Suez.

Hindoostan, s, 40 bags heads tamarinds, P. & O. Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—January 27.

Boustead, Surgeon Major, 9th Regiment N. I., on sick leave, from Ahmedabad.

January 28.

Fitzwygram, Colonel, Bengal 15th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.
Dawning, Captain, Bengal Public Works Department, on leave, from Indore.

January 29.

Shepherd, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Abbottabad.

January 30.

Jamieson, Captain, Bengal Stud Department, from furlough, from England.
Hewett, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Carthew, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Hammond, F., Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, fom furlough, from England.
Hammond, A. G., Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURE—January 25.

Owen, Captain, Poona Horse, on duty, to Seroor.

January 30.

Wilson, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, from furlough, to Madras.
Kyan, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Calcutta.
Gaye, Brigadier General, Inspector General, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Gallwey, Captain, Brigade Major, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Davis, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Tannah.
Spurway, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, from leave, to Kirkee.
Ridlant, Major, Royal Artillery, from leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, 28th January, 1874.

Surgn Major G Y Hunter, Indian Medical Service, is placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from the 19th instant.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col J C Hailes (6th Brigade) from 1 th Dec 1873 to 14th June 1874, in England, on medical certificate.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, January 27.)

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Revenue Department.

Mr John Broughton, Govt Quinologist, six months' leave on private affairs, and one month's subsidiary leave.

Lieut-Col R H Beddome, Inspr of Forests, two years' furlough to Europe on private affairs.

Mr R K Puckle, Colr of Tinnevelly, privilege leave for three months.

Capt Campbell Walker, Depy Conservator of Forests, 1st Class, to officiate as Inspr of Forests during the absence of Lieut-Col Beddome on leave, or until further orders.

Judicial Department.

Mr C G Plumer, District and Sessions Judge of North Arcot for one year, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

Capt James MacDonald, Comdt European Veterans at Palaveram, to be Cantonment Mag of that station without prejudice to his other duties, vice Capt Hewetson resigned.

Financial Department.

Mr C J Knox, Actg Head Asst to the Colr and Mag of North Arcot, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough, with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

Mr C G Master, Madras Civil Service, attained the rank of 2nd Class on the 26th instant.

Mr P L Roberts having been permitted by the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India to resign the Madras Civil Service from the 4th March next, is admitted to an invalid pension of £270 with effect from the 5th idem.

Public Works Department.

Maj J N Hunter, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, and Dist Engineer, Salem, privilege leave for three months, available after relief by Capt H Bailey.

The Right Honourable the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Military Department.

The Rt Hon'ble the Govr is pleased to make the following appointment on His Lordship's personal Staff :—

Lieut F A Aylmer, R A, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp, to join immediately on the breaking up the Camp of Exercise.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Maj E M Noais, S C, Depy Asst Qr Master-Genl, Centre District on furlough on private affairs for two years, an to embark from Bombay.

The services of Surgn E Nicholson, British Medical Service, are replaced at the disposal of the P W Department, from the 1st proximo.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe :—

Capt J M C Galloway, 1st Squadron Subaltern 4th Light Cavalry, arrived at Madras on the 21st Jan. 1874.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet
United Kingdom	Feb. 2	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	Jan. 30	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 30	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Feb. 7	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China........	" 10	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.......	—	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st December and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore...	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	12-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch........	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail. will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Letters.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland mail for [illegible] for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, also all [illegible] towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7 30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, until 6 30 P.M. at Apollo under Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tola [illegible] 1 anna, 1½ to 1 tola 2 annas, [illegible] South-ampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 46	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly........	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s, or Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WHITE—January 30th, at Bombay, the wife of Major White, R. E., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

OGDEN—January 23rd, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain and Adjutant D. Ogden, 55th Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MAGEE—January 24th, at Madras, Alice Maud, aged 19 months and 2 days, the dearly beloved infant of Mrs. and Mr. John James Magee, and grand daughter of Mr. Alexander Rodrigues.
WATSON—January 24th, at Calcutta, Mr Frank A. Watson, aged 27 years 8 months, and 17 days.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," and the "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1874.

Pressing as may be the claims of Bengal on his immediate attention, the Viceroy must often turn anxious thoughts at present to the state of affairs in Afghanistan, where the breach between Shere Ali and his son Yakoob Khan threatens an immediate renewal of the civil war which raged for many years before Shere Ali firmly established himself at Cabul. Both the Ameer and the Governor of Herat have now publicly declared their intentions with regard to the succession to the Afghan throne. Shere Ali has formally proclaimed Abdoolla as his heir; and Yakoob has with equal formality announced that he will not try to assert his own claims during his father's lifetime, but that he means to fight for the kingdom as soon as Shere Ali dies. According to the latest advices from Cabul, the Ameer is determined to secure, if he can, the succession to Abdoolla by making war at once on Yakoob, and it is quite possible that the contest may have already begun. The London *Times* expresses the general feeling of Anglo-Indian politicians on this subject when it says that it is a pity Shere Ali should be so perverse, and that he would have shown more wisdom and saved the Government of India a good deal of annoyance if he had but named Yakoob as his successor instead of Abdoolla. But it is important to observe that the difficulty in which the Government of India now finds itself placed is entirely of its own creation When Shere Ali came with his favourite son to meet Lord Mayo at Umballa, and to put himself in reality under the protection of the British Government, then was the time for the Viceroy to state distinctly on what conditions alone the boon the Ameer asked would be granted. One of these conditions should certainly have been that the line of succession should be settled in such a way as to save Afghanistan from falling a prey to anarchy on Shere Ali's death. But the policy of masterless imbecility was still in 1871 the policy of the Indian Foreign Office. Lord Mayo, like Lord Lawrence, refused to see an inch before his nose. Let us arrange things comfortably for the present, seemed to be his motto, and the future may take care of itself. So, instead of making any conditions with Shere Ali, he smothered him with compliments and presents of arms and money, and sent him back to Cabul, where the Ameer at once began employing all the means with which our Government had supplied him in the organisation of a military force strong enough to enable him to begin a new war of succession for the benefit of the boy Abdoollah. Thus, Lord Mayo's shortsighted policy merely helped to bring on the catastrophe he and his advisers were anxious to avoid. The money and arms given to Shere Ali for the purpose of establishing a settled Government at Cabul were only thrown away; for now everything is more unsettled than it was four years ago. The mistake the Government of India made was in supposing that things would drift into a right course without proper guidance. But, having once committed itself to the unconditional support of Shere Ali, our Government cannot now make itself ridiculous in the face of all Asia by deserting its ally and taking up the cause of Yakoob. It is bound, at whatever risk, to stand by the Ameer and his nominee. And the risk has probably been exaggerated. Yakoob has the reputation of being a brave soldier and a capable leader; but it is doubtful if he can resist his father's disciplined regiments, and certain that he must succumb to any British force sent against him. But then, says the *Times*, you would drive him into the arms of Russia. If England does not interfere in Afghanistan, Russia certainly will. If our statesmen, hugging the foolish notion that by standing still themselves they can keep the world from going round, renounce any claim to control princes whose dominions are beyond the Himalayas, Russia will be only too happy to step in and fill the vacant place, and before the end of this year we may expect to see the Russian outposts at the mouth of the Khyber Pass. But, if England accepts the responsibility of maintaining order in Afghanistan, the Russians have at present far too much to do beyond the Oxus to provoke a war with England by violating Prince Gortschakoff's promise not to meddle in the affairs of States lying to the south of the Hindoo Koosh. So far, then, our Government is free to do what it likes in Afghanistan. But, in order to interfere with effect when an emergency arises, a complete change must be made in the spirit of the Government of India's foreign policy. As a writer who is personally acquainted with Shere Ali says, in the new number of the *Indian Evangelical Review*, "Cabul and its adjacent countries are the only "places in the whole habitable globe where the "Englishman cannot place his foot. Cabul was "positively more open to English traders "or even Christian missionaries in 1833, "than it is in 1873, although these forty "years have witnessed one constant and persevering effect to establish something worthy "of the name of Central Asian policy." We must have free intercourse with Cabul for travellers and merchants; and, as means to this end, it is necessary that the Government of India should encourage the construction of a railway into Afghanistan and acquire the military command of the passes between the two countries.

According to the Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the year 1872, very nearly 27,000 deaths are said to have taken place during that period from small-pox. To produce this number of deaths, the disease must on a rough estimate have attacked at least about 140,000 persons, and, to do so, it must have existed in the form of an epidemic all over the Presidency. Now, in the Vaccination Report covering the same period, there is no mention of a small-pox epidemic save what was seen in the town and island of Bombay and some portions of the Konkan; and the question may very naturally arise,—Can the disease have prevailed to such a serious extent and have escaped altogether the notice of a Department specially entertained to wage war with it? There may be a possibility of this occurring, but the probability seems doubtful, considering that the Vaccination Superintendents and their assistants visited and inspected over 11,000 villages, where the eliciting of information as to the prevalence, or otherwise, of this disease, would be their special aim and object. Moreover, the proportion of the population attacked by small-pox in countries where vaccination is extensively practised is considerably less than the figures above quoted give us. Thus, according to stastistics published by the Irish Census Commissioners, we find the number of persons attacked by small-pox in 1871 given at 2·3 per 100,000 of the population, and we do not think, considering the vast strides vaccination has been making here for the last five years, it is still so backward as to show the number of people yearly attacked by a disease against which it is a prophylaxis, some three hundred times proportionally greater than in Ireland. This is, of course, arguing from analogy; but, when we say that in this Presidency during the past year almost 27 per 1,000 of the population were reached by the vaccinator, we think we show good cause why the analogy should exist, and may fairly point to the widely diverging results adduced from carefully prepared health statistics and those on which no sort of dependence whatsoever can be placed.

The public health and the means of preserving it are topics that are daily attracting more attention at home, and before long it is expected that the legislature will force every local board in the country into large expenditure in their behalf. One of the most essential points with regard to what may be called prophylactic medicine is to have correct and reliable statistics to go upon, and without them no just estimate—we may say no estimate whatever—can be formed of the material value of a prophylaxis. As for instance in the present case we have the Vaccination Department showing a large amount of good and protective work done, while we have a few figures from the Sanitary Commissioner which go far to neutralize to all intents and purposes the security we fancied ourselves enjoying. With regard to these figures the Commissioner himself, we believe, is the first to state that they are totally unreliable; and, what is worse, he has no means whatever at his disposal of either testing their worth or controlling them. The returns must be received as they come, and there is no medium by which the correctness or otherwise of the data on which they are based can be ascertained. But a medium does exist by which such a much-wanted control could be very easily introduced, and it is with a view of pointing it out that we again revert to the subject, although we may thereby lay ourselves open to the accusation of pursuing it *ad nauseam*. When we state that the people who are responsible for the original compiling of these health statistics in the Mofussil are the Kulkurnees or Talatees, as the case may be, men whose pay ranges between Rs. 8 and Rs. 12 per mensem, we show ample reason for the introduction of some guiding hand to control them; and, at the same time, we give an ample excuse why the Sanitary Commissioner should be undesirous of the wish to father them. These statistics are all taken from the death registers and small-pox registers kept by the village accountants, and, as these registers are invariably submitted for the inspection of the Superintendents of Vaccination and their assistants during their visits to each village, a sure means is at hand of testing their value, if it be only made use of. This leads us back to the remarks we had to make in our issue of the 17th inst., when laying before our readers the memo. of the Army Sanitary Commission, or at least that portion of it which pointed out so clearly to the Duke of Argyll the means this Presidency had at its disposal of organizing a complete sanitary service instead of a partial one.

If we again revert to the matter now, it is not with a view of boring our readers with details, but of suggesting further in general terms how much of the recommendations of the Army Sanitary Commission might be acted upon. Let us take for granted that the present Superintendent General of Vaccination, the existence of whose office longer as a separate and distinct one we have shown unnecessary, is entrusted with that of Sanitary Commissioner, on Dr. Lumsdaine's rumoured departure for Europe in March, in addition to his own, what can be more easy for him than the introduction of a few rules for the guidance of his numerous staff in supplying further sanitary details in support of those they already furnish? The details so furnished would place him in the position of being able to give some intelligible reading of the vast quantity of figures yearly published—a reading the last Sanitary Report lacked lamentably—and further, from the correct information gathered amongst some eleven or twelve thousand villages, a very just estimate might be formed on the worth of the statistics submitted throughout the Presidency. True, there is one drawback to the plan we should wish to see carried out, and that is it might clash with arrangements very probably already entertained by some irrepressible favourite, great at forcing himself and his importance on general notice, of securing the loaves and fishes attendant on the Sanitary Commissionership without caring a hang, so long as he draws big pay, how his office might be made of lasting benefit to the country generally. But we have too much confidence in His Excellency the Governor, himself a man of large experience in the public service, to suppose for a moment that he will allow the self-asserted and highly exaggerated claims of any favourite to effectually outweigh an arrangement which would supply him yearly with such health statistics as he could depend upon, and besides prove in many other ways of incalculable benefit to the vast population of his Presidency. Making the Superintendent General of Vaccination also Sanitary Commissioner would be not alone a saving in money, but would be also a combining of offices which are in reality a part and parcel of the same system; and would also be the thin end of the wedge towards converting the different Superintendents of Vaccination into Sanitary Officers for their districts, with manifest advantage to the public health and a sure lowering of the present fearfully high rate of mortality. So says the Army Sanitary Commission very truly, and we are only surprised that some of the heads of departments out here have not seen the object and acted on it long before this: however, better late than never.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

An official news report from Aden, extending over the period from the 16th to 22nd January, has been sent to us, but the only news in it which has not been anticipated by our own correspondent is the following relating to a quarrel among some of the Arab tribes:—It is reported that an action was fought between the Kayatees and the Katheerees a few days ago at Shuhur, distant about 300 miles to the eastward of Aden, and that of the former seventy were killed and wounded, and of the latter twenty. The Kayatees seized a fort in Dafaika. One of the Katheerees set fire to the magazine, by which 150 men are said to have been blown up and killed, chiefly Kayatees and Katheerees. There are no Kayatees now in Meculla, and the Nukeeb reports there is peace in his country.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

LONDON, 29th January.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed weaker. Surats quiet but unchanged.
The London Cotton Market closed very dull.
Fair Dhollera, 5 3/16d.
The Manchester Market to-day has been weaker.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper........... 95½.
4½ do. do. .... 97½.
5½ do. do. ....102½.
Exchange on India................1s. 11d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account ...... 92.
5 do. French Rente, 1872 ...... 93½.
Bar Silver.......................... 59½.
The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—
Reserve of Notes .....£11,937,500. Inc. £437,500.
Bills discounted ......£17,000,000. " £313,500.
Bullion ....£23,062,500.
The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal :—Ennerdale, Hooghly, Keswick, Stanley, Richmond, European, Firenze and Hindoo.

Mr. C. E. Buckland has been appointed Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple during Sir Richard's special employment in connection with the relief operations.

A contemporary hears that a proposal has been made by the Director General of Statistics, that he should be permitted to proceed to England to complete the compilation of his *Gazetteer of India*. He only asks the modest sum of £7,000 for the job!

A rich mine of precious jade has, a Lahore contemporary hears, been opened out in Vazeeri, Rupi, Kulu, and one or more of the silver mines are at full work as far as the weather will permit, for the snow has never been known to fall so heavily in the valleys of Kulu as it has done this month.

A special telegram to a contemporary says—"At the meeting of the Bengal Civil Fund on Wednesday the juniors' proposals regarding the surplus were carried against the managers by 186 against 84. The managers elected are Messrs. Schalch, Trevor Grant, Geoghegan, Cotton, and Abbott."

At the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on Tuesday, Mr. Hobhouse moved for leave to introduce a bill to provide for the exercise of the powers hitherto exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Board of Revenue of Bengal in the territories forming the Chief Commissionership of Assam.

Mr. Kimber of the Public Works Department has declined to accept the appointment of Engineer to the Calcutta Municipality, upon the condition of his disconnecting himself with the Government service, and Mr. Benedict, C.E., of the Eastern Bengal Railway, has been nominated by one of the Justices for the appointment.

The present state of the Covenanted Civil Service, as we understand it, says the *Indian Observer*, is this. That no persons lie under any legal disabilities preventing their appointment to offices hitherto reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service except persons who are neither domiciled natives of India nor have completed seven years' residence in India. A man who falls under either of these categories may be appointed to any office whatever. And of course any one in the world may be at once made a Chief Commissioner.

We are glad to hear, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, that the issue of China tea to the troops in India will shortly be discontinued; good Indian tea being supplied instead. This is a step in the right direction; and we hope that ere long our troops will be supplied entirely with fresh wholesome hill beer, instead of the acid fermented wash now sent out from England at an enormous cost to the State. Any measure that tends to make India self-supplying, particularly as regards army wants, is entitled to public approval.

We have heard rumours, says the *Madras Athenæum*, that the Dutch Government have applied, or are about to apply, to the Government of India for the assistance of two native regiments in Acheen under some old treaty for the suppression of piracy. We are aware of no such treaty and can find nothing to that effect in the bungling arrangement concocted by Mr. Pope Henessy, under approval of the present Government, which has already caused so much trouble and bloodshed. That treaty only provided for England's relinquishing the nominal protectorate of Acheen in exchange for Elmina on the Gold Coast.

The *Indian Observer* remarks :—The Gaekwar of Baroda seems to be turning over a new leaf, and has issued the following notice :—"It is hereby announced to all subjects, that any petition accompanied by proofs against any officer or servant exercising tyranny or receiving bribes, or any other complaint, if duly submitted to this Sirkar, will be properly attended to!" These, as a Bombay paper says, are fine words. Unfortunately the antecedents of the Baroda potentate are not such as to justify much confidence in them. Indeed, on the other side of India, they are only regarded as the last, if not the best, of the Gaekwar's little jokes.

Mr. Malcolm of the Geological Survey Department, has made a very important discovery of coal near Punkabaree at the foot of the Darjeeling hills. The largest seam is 11 feet thick; another is 7 feet; and there are several measuring from 2 to 5 feet. A sample from one of the beds has been analysed, and yielded as much as 80 per cent. of carbon. This is the nearest approach to the composition of anthracite that has been met with in India: and if the coal can be easily worked, it will be of great value as fuel for the locomotives of the proposed Darjeeling Railway. At the outcrop, the coal is crushed and somewhat splintery, but it will probably be more compact in the direction of the dip.

Rapid movements contribute as much to the success of campaigns as actual fighting. Recognizing this principle, continental armies have recently sought to reduce their *impedimenta* to as great an extent as possible. Tents have been discarded as encumbrances. In the Khivan expedition, the Russian forces subsisted principally on biscuit composed of equal parts of rye dried beef, and saurkraut. This diet proved wholesome and was greatly appreciated. So says the *Pioneer*, and recommends the consideration of the matter with respect to our own army. We doubt very much however if it would be possible to get the British soldier to fight on such stuff!

We cannot congratulate our Church Gate Street contemporary upon the trustworthiness of its correspondent's statements, should they all be of a piece with those lately made by its Mooltan newswriter. A Lahore paper says—"Living as we do, nearer the rising station of Mooltan than does our contemporary the *Times of India*, we are always able to give more reliable information about what is doing there than is supplied to our contemporary's readers. We would therefore, with due apologies to the *Times*, beg to inform the multitude of its readers who thirst for news from Mooltan, that its correspondent's last budget must be read to mean exactly the reverse of what, *ex facie*, it states.

The new mail service connecting Australia with England via America was commenced on the 20th December, and at the close of the year the official connection between the colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand and the P. and O. Company would cease. There have been two previous attempts to organize a service via America as a joint enterprise between New South Wales and New Zealand, but in both instances these have failed, in respect of speed and profit, owing to the inefficiency of the vessels employed for the purpose. Warned by previous experience larger and faster steamships have been enlisted into the service, and not only English capital, but the skill and resources of English firms long conversant with steam boat business in the Eastern seas and this combined with local knowledged and colonial co-operation. The pioneer ship of the line, the Macgregor, is spoken of as being in every way suitable to the requirements of the service. She is of 2,500 tons register.

The following sad details of the death of Dr. Livingston have been furnished to the Calcutta papers by the Viceroy's Private Secretary—"Intelligence has been received from Aden that the report of Livingstone's death is confirmed by letters received from Cameron, dated Unyanyembe, October 20th. It appears he died of dysentry after a fortnight's illness, shortly after leaving Lake Cemba for the eastward. He had previously attempted to cross the lake from the north, and, failing in this, had doubled back, and rounded the lake, crossing the Chumbese, and three other rivers flowing from it. He had then crossed the Suapuala, and died in Lobisa, after having had to cross a marshy country with the water for three hours at a time above the waist. Ten of his men died, and the remainder, consisting of seventy-nine men, were marching to Unyanyembe. They had disembowelled the body, and had filled it with salt, and put brandy into the mouth so as to preserve it. His servant Chmah went on ahead to procure provisions as the party was nearly destitute, and gave the intelligence to Cameron, who expected the body in a few days. Cameron and his party suffered greatly from fever and ophthalmia at Unyanyembe, but hoped to push on for Ujiji as soon as they had seen the body on its way to the coast. Livingstone's body is expected at Zanzibar early in February."

THE FANCY BALL.

We intend to reproduce in the Overland Summary of the *Bombay Gazette* the description of the Fancy Ball at Malabar Hill which we published yesterday. We shall be glad to receive information as to any corrections that may be required in the list of names and description of costumes. Orders for extra copies of the *Summary* should be sent to the office in the course of to-day.

THE BANGALORE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

[From our own Correspondent.]

KISTNAVERUM, 27th January.

Yesterday dawned bright and clear, not even a slight mist to conceal the distant hills, much more to afford the advantage of surreptitious movements to large bodies of troops. In the first division General McIntyre's brigade took up a strong defensive position on hilly ground, the left reaching to a collection of rocks with a small lake at their base, round which a flank movement must necessarily be attempted, across a broad open space to the front, or round the lake, through heavy ground, a couple of miles in rear; in either case at the mercy of a heavy fire from the defenders. The front of the line rested on the crest of a large hill plentifully besprinkled with cover, the right terminating in groups of trees suitable for the occupation of the Artillery, who were also posted on every commanding eminence in the neighbourhood. The defending force consisted of the First Division Royal Horse Artillery; one squadron 18th Hussars, C Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, a company Sappers and Miners, and the First Infantry Brigade. To remove this party from their advantageous position, the following force was detailed under command of Colonel Owen, 8th N. I.:—Second Division Royal Horse Artillery, Head Quarters 18th Hussars, Colonel Pettijohn C. B., commanding; C Battery 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, C Company Sappers and Miners and the Second Infantry Brigade. The infantry were supplied with thirty rounds of blank per man, and the Artillery with fifty rounds per gun. According to order, no bugles were sounded, and the first brigade took up their ground before it was fairly light. At half-past six the Second Brigade commenced forming up in front of their camp. The hour named for attack was seven, and scarcely had the last note of a ghurrie struck out the hour, when a couple of guns boomed out from their opponent's left and warned them to get away. Colonel Owen took the hint and immediately slipped his force away to the south-west, out of range, and also out of sight, behind a friendly hill; then, moving along obliquely for a while, left the enemy to look out for his assault. They, however, seemed to get impatient, for on sending artillery to the crest of the hill, which concealed his movements, the defending force had already got skirmishers half way across the intervening valley. Infantry were at once sent up to support the guns, and, as soon as they got nicely sheltered in front, the Artillery opened fire over their heads. This rather riled the advancing skirmishers, who got a little too far up the hill with the intention of cutting out the guns, but met with a very warm reception from the unobserved support, the first pop being the signal for a heavy reinforcement of skirmishers, who had lain behind the brow of the hill for the very purpose, and, following up their advantage, soon drove the defenders back to their stronghold with a heavy loss, and succeeded in wresting two or three outposts from them, besides compelling them to assume a line of defence in rear of the original one. Great excitement was shown by all ranks during the affray; indeed, a good cheer was heard more than once; and the umpires had "cease fire" sounded: a respite to consider a verdict as well as to give the combatants time to cool. During this rest a party of men were sitting and lying about in an open field. One, filling his pipe, laid down a pocket knife between himself and another not six inches apart; and, putting his hand back to pick up the knife, just glanced an eye in the same direction, when a deadly carpet-snake reared its head to strike. Quite coolly the man rose with a "Sit still, Tim"; reached a rifle, and tapped the reptile on the head; his neighbours' attention once attract by this movement, they didn't appear to take it quite so coolly, but sprang to their feet rather quicker than they sat down. *Apropos* of snakes the vicinity of the camps absolutely swarms with them, yet, strange to say, the Europeans enjoy so far a perfect immunity from their noxious presence, whereas only so recently as Sunday last a native woman died in half an hour, after receiving a bite from some one of these pests, which managed, however, to effect its escape. This makes the second victim, the other being the sepoy of the 17th N. I. mentioned in a previous letter.

To return to the fight. The signal to recommence was given. The proposed movement was for the First Brigade to leave their position and endeavour to prevent the return of the Second to camp in fact to cut them off from their habitations. At first it looked probable that they would succeed; neither party had much advantage in distance, and the firing, as the movement went on, was terrific. A troop of cavalry from the Second Brigade was very cleverly led into an ambuscade and disposed of; and for a time General MacIntyre's force had the best of it. The camp came in sight, and the final struggle began, but, when the first line of their skirmishers came forward to take possession, they were met by a counter force already arrived. At the same moment a squadron of cavalry, attempting to turn Colonel Owen's right flank, got under a heavy fire of artillery, received two volleys from a company of infantry, and the charge of a counter squadron must have utterly decimated them. This ended the engagement, and the manœuvres on either side deserve the highest praise. Sir Frederick Haines, who was present with his staff, expressed great satisfaction. The absence of blunders was particularly noticeable; the only one worth mentioning is that a battery of Artillery, during the heat of the affair, opened fire on a foe about a mile beyond range. Even this may have been a ruse to draw the enemy, but I cannot say for certain, as, on asking an umpire for an explanation of the matter, I was very gruffly told to "mind my own business": not a particularly obliging answer, and one with which I feel particularly disgusted. The Second Division also had a "fight" yesterday, resulting in favour of the First Brigade under command of Colonel Knox Gore. In the absence of personal observation it is impossible to give further particulars. To-morrow it is expected there will be a grand divisional fight. So far everything is kept as secret as the grave concerning it. However, you may expect particulars by to-morrow's post.

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THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

I have thrown the Preventive Service gentlemen into some commotion by saying that some of their number are responsible for the piano which was broken open in the Town Hall on New Year's Eve. They say that none of the Preventive Service men broke the piano, and one of them has gone so far as to assert that the credit of that action belongs to a person who is "not a noble Briton." Since it can be confidently asserted by this gentleman who did *not* break the piano, perhaps he can tell us who did. It is all very well to deny in a general way that the piano was broken by any of the Preventive Service men, but it is undisputed that the damage was done at their ball, and for their own credit I hope they will give out the name of the delinquent. It has been pretty generally asserted that the act was done by a Teuton who is remarkable for his loquacity and his extraordinary modesty while performing his humble professional duties, and some of the Preventive Service people themselves say that they saw that gentleman showing off his proficiency on the instrument at a very early hour in the morning. I would advise the Preventive Service Committee to say all they know about the affair, if they wish to clear off an unfavourable opinion which the public have now formed regarding the conduct of some of their number. I shall be delighted to know that I have wronged so useful a set of public servants.

The "scandal" to which I alluded last week has set a good many decent people agog to know all about the particulars. "Tatler," they say, why have you but tickled our ears? Tell us everything. Now, I am not going to say all I do know; perhaps people will find out, that for themselves, for

> "On eagle's wings immortal scandals fly,
> While virtuous actions are but born and die."

I may say this much, however, that there is a lady in the case. The story is a mild version of the rather popular one of King David and Uriah's wife. The victim in the present case is, like Uriah, a soldier, and the amorous David is a member of the Bombay Civil Service. Our Uriah has not, however, been killed, and if he lives much longer he will avenge his honour through the peaceful medium of a Criminal Court of Justice. In the meantime, the pair whom lawless love has marked down for his own, are flying over the country, with that rather unpoetic thing called a warrant following them. It will be a very matter of fact termination to a period of bliss if the male lover is caught and brought before the Senior Magistrate; but then nobody will pity him, for somehow society is peculiarly severe for the time being upon wife-stealers. Nobody of course believes Byron's galling sarcasm—

> "Steal a man's wife and he may brook it,
> But keep your hands out o' his breeches' pocket."

I do not certainly, and shall be glad, even while making the usual allowance for the weakness of human flesh, to see Mr. Connon deal with the case in his usual unromantic way. In which case, the amatory Civilian will be punished, for one of the best friends of unscrupulous gallants is the air of romance which it has been the fashion to invest elopements with.

You published the other day a paragraph about the possibility of people in Bombay consuming sheep afflicted with small-pox, and until I received an assurance from one of the chief municipal functionaries that such a thing was an impossibility, I regarded even the most innocent-looking mutton with suspicion. I assure you that there is no meat whatever, be it beef or mutton, sold anywhere in Bombay which is not slaughtered at the Municipal slaughter-houses in Bandora, and every animal is inspected there before or after it has been slaughtered. The only exception from this rule is in the case of a certain number of sheep which, under the 281st section of the Municipal Act, are allowed to be slaughtered in Bombay for festivals, religious observances, &c., and even these animals are all inspected by municipal officers before they are killed. You will thus see that there is no fear of either diseased beef or mutton being consumed in Bombay. It was at the regular inspection, and not by accident, that the discovery of small-pox among certain sheep was made to which you refer. I may say, however, that sheep small-pox seems to be very prevalent in the Ahmedabad districts, whence most of the Bombay mutton comes, and in consequence of this there is a possibility of our regular supply falling short. In some degree it may reassure you and your readers to learn that small-pox is not a fatal disease among sheep, animals attacked by it generally recovering; but at the same time, of course, I admit with you that the possibility of eating a part of a small-pox-stricken sheep would not be very agreeable.

It was a good notion on the part of the Governor of Bombay to discard the old formal receptions in favour of the more pleasant garden party, at which his visitors could walk about and talk with one another in a sociable way, either on the terraces, or in the grounds attached to Government House at Parell. But one could not help thinking the other evening that there are few localities in the island in which a garden party could not be pleasanter than at Parell. The trees on the terraces, for one thing, are so large, and the foliage so umbrageous, that though they make an agreeable shade during the heat of the sun, yet they become very close and oppressive during the evening. The fact is, that Parell is entirely shut out from the sea-breezes which make life so palatable in other quarters of Bombay. Somebody, I believe, once proposed to turn Government House at Parell into a lunatic asylum, and really that is about the best thing that could be done with it. For a gathering place it is terribly out of the way, and moreover it is generally acknowledged that the quarters provided there are very uncomfortable. Why should it not be possible for the Governor to carry out the idea of having a garden on the Esplanade and holding receptions there, where it would be really delightful for everybody to meet? The Esplanade is already a part of Bombay where society delights to congregate on an evening, and if future garden parties could be held in such a place, people would be spared the inconvenience of a twelve-mile drive out to Parell and back again, and the Governor himself would find the whole thing pass off very much more agreeably.

The Fancy Ball has passed off with a success which has been most admirably sketched forth by your correspondent, whose fancy has flashed back with truthfulness and beauty the numerous characters that trooped before it. There are those in Bombay who hate fancy balls. Perhaps they are men whose blood, as Shakspeare would say, "is very snow-broth," but, at all events, they shudder and shrug when such a thing as a *bal costumé* is mentioned in their hearing, and straightway betake themselves to the top chambers of their moral edifice, where they lock themselves in, saying, "they are thankful they are no apes, nor buffoons, nor idlers as some people are." "Reader," said Elia, "I will confess a truth to thee—I love a fool." And so I, despite the gentlemen who hug their respectability in their moral edifice, am prone to admit that I love a fancy ball. There is a direct beauty in it for one thing, and there is a direct suggestiveness in it for another, which captivate me. "Like the bright atoms in a kaleidoscope," says your correspondent, the figures in the ball change and re-change, and every moment charm the eye as they do so. One very bright atom may for a second draw attention on itself; still it is in the whole effect that the great charm of the fancy ball lies:

> "'Tis not a lip, or eye, we beauty call,
> But the joint force and full result of all."

In the social relations of mankind the immortals who look down upon "This Wicked World," according to Mr. Gilbert, will see few things more likely to attract them to earth than a fancy ball. Ever-changing colour is there, not dead, but adorned in each motion by the beauty which lies in the action of mortals who have been taught to dance. When the eye is shut to the groupings, the passing by, and the standing still of the motley parts of the fancy ball, it is pleasant to throw the mind back upon some of the persons who are represented, and consider whether the present likenesses are so good that we are almost as well off as though we had lived as their contemporaries. Was Sir Walter Raleigh really like that personage whose cloak now flies out as he whirls in a quadrille? Or is Queen Elizabeth his *vis-a-vis*! Nay, in good sooth, it is a dame of less noble blood—to wit, Mother Hubbard, whose dog Tobias is at home, probably still looking for the bone in the cupboard. And "Hamlet" is there among the dancers! Did that eccentric philosopher ever dance? Doubtless he did. His pranks with Yorick surely included dancing. Marie Antoinette, whose grand noble face, as she leaves the prison to the scaffold, has been made familiar to every one by the skill of the artist—did she dance? Putting aside the great black event which casts a shadow over her whole life, we see her at the Austrian court, beautiful and courted, and smiling; and then we may easily know that she did dance. But back comes the shadow again, for Marie is dancing close to the personation of the French Revolution, and the Red Cap and she can never look congruous in one picture. Here is Mary Queen of Scots. It may be that the anxious look which she gives for the partner to whom she has promised the next dance corresponds with some of her expressions when Fotheringay Castle held her back from the world. And so on. It is a pleasant field of speculation, this piecing in of the present with the past. Half unconsciously it may disappear in favour of an attempt to group the characters into the periods to which they belonged, but this is a task too great, for before the Japanese Daimio has been taken from alongside the Shakspearian character and duly set down in the nineteenth century, the "Starry Firmament" or the "Queen of Spades," figures which belong to no time in particular, have jostled Lucio aside (no easy task), or "Touchstone," or even the gentle "Desdemona," and so upset the pretty scheme of order which had been devised. Other thoughts arise at the Fancy Ball. Can the leggy Highlander translate "lhooo," which everybody knows to be the son of "mhoo;" does the German noble think in Saxon; do those pretty vivandières know all the mysteries attaching to the perambulating canteen; does the barrister of the period with wig feel that his duty to his clients requires him to be wide awake; or can the Sultana of Turkey believe, as she trips along, that the Bosphorus is a mythical sea which hath no tales to tell?—But these queries are but disturbers of the pleasant train of thoughts which a fancy ball suggests. There are numbers of people whose realistic faculties are not very powerful, to whom the fancy ball ought to be invaluable. A fancy ball sometimes seems to me to be a link in the chain of imagination; the poet writing down a fancy, and the gay dancer catching the idea and bodying it forth in flesh and blood. So with history—many of the characters there are better realised when representatives of them appear before us, tricked in the ancient habit, and speaking, smiling, walking, as if time were put back for so many years, and we mingled with the personages who enjoyed it. A fancy ball must call forth ingenuity and taste; it is in itself beautiful; it is a pleasant peg on which to hang trite or curious reflections on the past. These are the grounds on which I say I love a fancy ball, and may Bombay be spared to have many of them.

MILITARY ITEMS.

The 55th Regiment marched into Ferozepore on Wednesday the 21st, stayed there two days, and left on Friday the 23rd.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

The designation of the 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, and 19th Regiments of Bengal Cavalry has been changed from "Bengal Cavalry Lancers" to "Bengal Lancers."

The detachment of Artillery stationed at Kurrachee were to proceed to Hydrabad on Monday morning, to relieve the detachment at that place. On being relieved the detachment at Hydrabad would leave for Kurrachee.

The Dublin University has conferred the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Laws on Lieutenant-Colonel Durham Massy, of the 5th Lancers. Colonel Massy is believed to be the only regimental officer in the service bearing these degrees.

In order to remove misapprehension, a general order explains that officers of the Staff Corps, formerly of the British Army, count as qualifying service towards furlough only that period actually passed in India, exclusive of all leave of absence taken out of India when in the British service.

NOTES FROM SIND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KURRACHEE, 22nd January.

From the address presented by our civic corporation the other day to Sir Philip Wodehouse, and from what I have learnt from one of our European Municipal Commissioners, I think we shall have a pier at the Keamaree Bunder ere long. With the increasing export trade in wheat, oil seeds, and other commodities, and the facility and safety with which ships of heavy tonnage can now enter our harbour, I think a pier for the loading and discharging of cargo a desideratum which should soon be supplied. However, our most principal and pressing requirement is the water supply, which Sir Philip has promised to pay his early attention to.

Mr. Jabez Lightfoot is expected in Kurrachee shortly *en route* for Lahore to take up his appointment of chief auditor of the Scind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway. Mr. Smith, the present acting incumbent of the place, has conducted the duties satisfactorily for the last three years. Prior to this he had been deputy auditor at Kurrachee for upwards of ten years.

The cold in Kurrachee some days ago was pretty severe. The thermometer indoors stood at 52 deg. in the morning. There was frost on the morning of the 11th, but latterly it became as warm almost as though we were in the midst of March. The weather has been very cloudy since. This morning we had a shower of rain, and it looks likely that we shall have some more. The weather is very damp and cold.

An accident occurred the other day at Mulleer, not far from the railway station. Whole herds of wild hogs descend from the hills in the night and uproot all the sugarcanes and sweet potato plants and otherwise cause a deal of mischief in the gardens. One of these lingered behind one night, being evidently too gorged to return home, and twice attacked a *mali* in broad daylight with its sharp tooth, and took off a large portion of his flesh near the ankle and the thigh. The ravages of these pests are so great that the gardeners have left off cultivating the sugarcane and sweet potato, in which there had been hitherto a good traffic. I don't know where our *shikarees* have gone to. Instead of travelling great distances to Mahomed Khan's Tanda, Tatta, and other places, they have a nice task to perform, you may say at their very doors. They will receive the thanks and blessings of the poor cultivators at the Mulleer. The best way of making a good bag is by securing a seat on a loft in the midst of a garden in the night. I trust I shall have the satisfaction of seeing this suggestion of mine carried out by our local *shikar* celebrities.

Travelling on the Sind line occasionally I have noticed one great fault with the ventilators of the carriages: they are quite out of repair, and remain always open, and you cannot close them when you want to. The spark arresters don't seem to be of much use, as the sparks from the engine get into the carriages through the ventilators and burn people's clothing. At one time a hat belonging to some one got burnt, at another a shawl, and the occupants of the carriages had constantly to watch the ventilators to extinguish the sparks as they flew in. I should not be much surprised if the carriages caught fire some day. It is to be hoped that the railway authorities will do something in the matter, as a stitch in time saves nine.

On a former occasion I wrote to you about the slight which a mookhtyarkar offered to a native municipal commissioner at a municipal meeting. I learn that Captain Trevor took all the depositions of the witnesses in the case and transmitted them to Colonel Phillips, the Collector of Hydrabad, who returned them to Captain Trevor, requesting him to examine all the witnesses cited by the aggrieved municipal commissioner.

BOMBAY.

Mofussil Small Causes Courts.—It is stated that the Government contemplate increasing the jurisdiction of the Mofussil Small Causes Courts.

The Poor Box.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 5 from "B. A. P." contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

Death by Drowning.—An inquest was held on Thursday at the Baboola Tank Road on view of the body of Kubberkhan Soobunkhan. The jury upon the evidence found that death was caused by downing in the Baboola tank.

Assault.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, Costos Kurdis and two other Goanese were charged with assaulting one Nubee Goolamkhan. They were adjudged guilty and each fined Rs. 10, with the alternative of a month's rigorous imprisonment.

Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of one Gunput Koondajee. The jury found that death was caused by rupture of the spleen, the result of his having been accidentally jammed between two railway waggons.

Assault in the Jail.—Robert McDonald, a European prisoner, was charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday with assaulting a prisoner in the House of Correction by name William Masters. Prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

"Foonsud."—Such is the title of a very useful monthly periodical published in Bombay by Messrs. Cooper and Company in the Guzerattee language. It was started last year and has been favourably received. The first number of the present year is just out, and contains several readable articles.

A Municipal Case.—At the Fort Police Court on Thursday, before the Senior Magistrate, one Puna Raja was charged with not complying with a notice, under Sections 185 and 220 of Bombay Act III. of 1872. The defendant admitted the office and was fined Rs. 30, and three rupees a day until the notice be attended to.

The Gaekwar's Idea about the Baroda Commission.—The *Hitechu* learns that the Maharaja Mulharao got up a sort of theatrical display, which was intended to represent the late Commission of Enquiry. Persons were present to represent the different members of the Commission as well as the Resident. It is stated that the matter was reported to the Resident.

A Durbar at Baroda.—A Gujerat paper hears that during the *Wusunt Punchmee* holiday a Durbar was held by the Gaekwar in his Mahal, when there was some dispute as to the seat to be occupied by Mr. Dadabhai. The latter wanted to occupy a seat according to his position as Dewan to the Gaekwar, which was strenuously opposed by the Durbarees of the Gaekwar.

Gambling.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Oomer Dada and two others were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with gaming with dice and money in a public place. They were adjudged guilty, and the first and third defendants were fined two rupees each, and the second defendant, being an old offender, was fined Rs. 10, with the alternative of twenty days' imprisonment.

Dharwar Local Funds.—From the Dharwar Local Funds report for 1872-73, we observe that the total receipts at the Committee's disposal for the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,68,370-8-10. The appropriations under different heads amounted to Rs. 1,74,375-3-2, leaving a balance of Rs. 93,995-5-8, which has been taken credit for in the budget for the current year.

Programme of Music to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

Grand March		A Gollmick.
Quadrille	Marion	Herfurth.
Selection	Orphée aux Enfers	Godfrey.
Waltz	Minna	Godfrey.
Aria	Giralda	Adam.
Galop	Neck and Neck	Godfrey.

God save the Queen.

Holkar at the Grant Road Theatre.—The popularity of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club among native play-goers is so well established that H. H. Maharaja Holkar, when he wished to patronise a native performance, could not have selected a better or more efficient company. The amateurs appear to night at the Grant Road Theatre under the distinguished patronage of the Maharaja, whose presence there will no doubt attract a very numerous audience. The Ranees are also expected to be present, probably behind a screen. Mr. Nazir has prepared a varied programme, the attractions of which will prove irresistible.

Yesterday at the High Court the suit of Aishabeebee v. Shaik Mahomed Patel was called on before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marriott for judgment as to costs of motion, Mr. Ferguson being present on behalf of the plaintiff, and the Advocate-General for the first defendant. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the defendant Meenabeebee and applied for her costs of the motion, of which he said she had received notice. The motion referred to was an application made by Mr. Ferguson to have made absolute a rule granted on the 11th of November last for the appointment of a receiver and which was subsequently rendered unnecessary. After reading the correspondence which had passed between the plaintiff's and defendant's attorneys his Lordship decided that though there had been considerable delay still there had been a *bona fide* intention on the part of the defendant to complete the terms agreed to by him. Order that each party bear their own costs of the motion. Costs of the mortgage and the release executed by the plaintiff to be paid by the defendant. Suit dismissed. Rs. 500 had been paid into Court by the Advocate General's client as security for five-sixths of Meenabeebee's costs. This his Lordship ordered, with the consent of the parties, should be paid over to Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, they guaranteeing to expend it in payment of the said costs.

HOLKAR AT ELEPHANTA.

Yesterday His Highness the Holkar received visitors as usual during the forenoon, prominent among whom were Amritrao Duflay Saheb, Chief of Juth, and Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee. In the afternoon, according to arrangement, His Highness, accompanied by Sir Madhowrao, the two princes, Captain Blowers, Kassirao Dadasaheb Holkar, Mr. D. S. Garud, Chief Justice, and others, proceeded in the "May Frere" to see the Elephanta Caves. The party returned to Bombay at a late hour, much gratified with what they saw at the ancient Caves.

THE LATE COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

A Marine Court of Enquiry was held yesterday at the Fort Police Court, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the running down of a buggalow named Callian Pursad by the British ship Norah Græme on the 21st inst., whilst entering the harbour in pilotage charge of Mr. Keyzer.

The enquiry was held before John Connon, Esq., the Senior Magistrate, and Captain N. Roskell, of the steam ship Hindostan, as Nautical Assessor of the said Court.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, watched the proceedings on behalf of Government; Mr. Fletcher appeared on behalf of the captain and owners of the Norah Græme; Mr. Rimington appeared for the owner and nacoda of the buggalow Callian Pursad; and Mr. Payne appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the pilot Mr. Keyzer.

After the evidence of Mr. Joseph Cope, master of the ship Norah Græme, and Mr. Henry Keyzer, the pilot, had been taken, the Court adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

THE MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE.

The recent little accident at the floating theatre on the Esplanade, although a loss to the proprietor, has proved a gain to the public, for the whole place has at the same time with the canvass roof been renovated and rendered more comfortable than it was before. An entire change of programme was presented on Thursday night; and it is but fair to mention that changes in the programme at short intervals are a special feature which ought to commend the performances to public notice. The "Japanese paper door," the "column of tubs," and the "Japanese foot-ball" are each and all worth going half a dozen times to see. The "foot-ball" and the dance on a slack rope 55 feet high displayed the prehensile powers of Japanese soles to an astonishing degree; while the tamasha got up by the three juvenile clowns was also very amusing. An entire change is promised for this afternoon and evening; and those who do not wish to repent of their neglect, when the troupe is gone, had better avail themselves of an early opportunity to visit the floating theatre.

THE CHARGE OF CRIMINAL APPROPRIATION AGAINST THE CASHIER OF THE GAS COMPANY.

Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Christopher A. Ramos, an Eurasian, late cashier of the Bombay Gas Company, was charged at the instance of Mr. Walter Scott, Manager of the company, with criminal misappropriation and cheating in respect of Rs. 7,500, belonging to the company.

Mr. Crawford (Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey) appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. Jefferson (Jefferson and Payne) for the defence.

The information laid in this case was read over in the presence and hearing of the prisoner, and Mr. Scott identified the prisoner as the person named therein.

The prosecutor further stated—I have caused the books to be further examined. Up to the present time of the enquiry I find a sum of Rs. 7,500 has been misappropriated by prisoner. The prisoner had strict orders not to sign any receipts on behalf of the Gas Company. I have ascertained that he has received monies on behalf of the Company and that he has not accounted for them. It was not the ordinary duty of the accused to receive monies.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Crawford applied for a postponement of the case and asked that the prisoner be remanded to jail. Mr. Jefferson on account of the long illness of the prisoner requested that the prisoner be kept under survellance of the police. The magistrate said that he would send the prisoner to jail, where he would be kept in the hospital and taken good care of. The further hearing of the case was postponed to Friday the 13th February.

SUSPICIOUS MURDER OF A BRAHMIN MENDICANT AT THE WORLEE TEMPLE.

On Thursday afternoon about 2 o'clock, a Brahmin mendicant named Gowreeshunker Bhoola, aged about sixty years, was found dead in the Worlee Temple belonging to Mr. Wurjeewandas Madhowdas, under suspicious circumstances.

Dr. Blaney, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body at Worlee Road, when the following evidence was elicited:—

Bapoojee Bhowaneeshunker said—I am a mendicant and live in the oart of Jeevanjee Maharaj at Bholeshwar, and am a servant of Jeevanjee's. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of the deceased, who was a Brahmin, and the father-in-law of my son. He was a mendicant, and used to eat sweetmeats and potatoes and milk, but did not eat grain. He was about sixty years of age, and lived for the last twenty or twenty-five years in a temple on the hill at Worlee, belonging to Mr. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, opposite the Worlee Sluices. His wife died about three years ago, and during her life-time lived with the deceased. He had only one daughter, who is married to my son. I went to a jathra about five months ago, and returned to Bombay about ten or fifteen days ago. I therefore came here yesterday at 2 p. m. to visit the deceased for the first time after my return. I went up to the temple and saw deceased lying in the verandah, and his body was covered with a red blanket. I called him by his name several times, but received no reply. I thought he must be dead, as he did not reply to my call. I did not remove the clothes or coverings from the body of the deceased and did not see his face, but at once went away and told my son what I had seen. My son left home before me, and I followed him, and we both came to the temple at Worlee, my son arriving before me. When I came here I was informed by my son that deceased was dead. Information was then given to the police. Deceased was in the habit of drinking *bhang* and smoking *ganja* to excess. He never partook of cooked food except potatoes roasted in the fire. He was following this ascetic life for the last thirty years He must have taken to this life under the influence of *bhang* and *ganja*. When he was not under the influence of these drugs, he was rational. He was of a changeful disposition, being sometimes cheerful and at other times angry. He used to go to the town occasionally to beg fruit, money, and clothes, and and wealthy people were in the habit of supplying his wants. He sometimes took *bhang* instead of food. He was reverenced by Hindoos of all classes as a very holy man, and they would contribute money and other things at his solicitation whenever he chose to ask. He lived alone in the Worlee temple since the death of his wife. At nights the deceased was alone in the temple and never had visitors there. He never mentioned to me that he had been disturbed by unwelcome visitors at the temple. When the daughter of the deceased was married to my son, he gave her a dowry of Rs. 300 in cash and jewels valued at Rs. 300. He also incurred other incidental expences to the marriage to the extent of about Rs. 100. The daughter of the deceased was married about four years ago. My son refused to marry the daughter of the deceased without a stipulated dowry, and the deceased prepared a list, which he took round amongst wealthy people and got them to contribute the amount required. Deceased wore golden ear-rings in both ears. I did not notice whether he wore finger or toe rings. Deceased did not go to any jathra or pilgrimage, or leave Bombay, during the last four years. When I called to the deceased and he did not answer, I supposed that he was dead. I could not touch the dead body without suffering such defilement as could only be removed by bathing, and I left the temple without satisfying myself whether deceased was alive or dead, but I supposed he was dead, because I called loudly and he did not answer. I did not see any fire in the temple when I went there yesterday. The body was covered from head to foot and completely concealed by a red blanket. I think there was a white dhotur spread over the red blanket. I did not notice any other clothes in the verandah where the body of the deceased was lying. Deceased had no bad friends who would be his enemy. My son came to the temple in company of two or three friends with the intention of burning the body of the deceased which was found dead. I told my son that deceased was dead. They ordered a cart-load of firewood for this purpose and requested that it should he sent on to Worlee. The daughter of the deceased came here about the same time as her husband and was crying in the temple. I went up to the temple after my son arrived and enquired where my son and those who accompanied him were. Somebody said that they had gone to fetch a police peon. My daughter-in-law informed me that a police peon was sent for because the hands of the deceased were found tied together with a cloth. When I went to the temple the second time it was about 4 P.M. A police peon came soon afterward with my son. After examining the body the peon said that the body should not be removed without the permission of his saheb, and that he was going to report the death.

The son of the last witness was examined, after which the Coroner adjourned the case till Friday next with a view to enable the police to make strict inquiries into the matter.

HIGH COURT.—31st January.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.]

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

810-71—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmibai, widow, &c. v Premjee Isur and another—Janardhun.

374-72—J C Cama—Sormull Ramjus v Goculdass Khooshaldass—Chalk and Turner.

575-71—Jefferson and Payne—Bhauram Muddungopal v Ramnarayen Bhaiya—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

For Continuation of Counsel's Reply.

651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babbunjee v. Hannabaee alias Rahalbai—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

LONG CAUSES.

318-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jesus Paulo Pereira v Culmet Mathews de Souza—Dr Dallas.

823-71—Prescot and Winter—Candas Shewaklall v The Commissioner of Customs—Mr Hearn.

92-73—M H Khan—Gulla Roopajee and another v Bhagoobai, widow—Jefferson and Payne.

718-71—J. C. Cama—Venayekrao Gunputrao v. Mahomed Kessowram—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

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HIGH COURT.—30th January.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley.)

A FORGED WILL.

RADHABEE, WIDOW, V. NARRON SOOKHA AND NAGJEE JEITHA.

This was an appeal by Nagjee Jeitha from an order made by Mr. Justice Green on the Ecclesiastical side of the Court, in the matter of the alleged last will and testament of Callidas Shamjee, deceased. The Advocate-General and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the appellant. Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, appeared for the applicant, Radhabaee.

The facts of the applicant's case are these. Callidas Shamjee made his last will and testament on the 14th December 1869, whereby he bequeathed a sum of Rs. 5,000 to his daughter by his first deceased wife, and bequeathed all the rest of his property to his executors and trustees upon trust for his second wife, Radhabaee, the applicant, subject to a mortgage debt of Rs. 10,000, and appointed Narronbhoy Lukhmiddas, Nursey Chapsey, and Nagjee Jeitha as executors and trustees. The will was deposited with Nursey Chapsey, from whom it was taken by Narron Sookha on the pretence that the mortgagee of the testator's property wanted to peruse it. It was not returned, and about two months subsequently another will, alleged to have been executed by Callidas Shamjee, came into existence. It was dated 22nd March 1870, a day before the death of the testator, and it appointed Narron Sookha, Nagjee Jeitha, and Heerjee Jeena executors. Probate of the latter will was granted to Narron Sookha, but liberty was reserved for others to apply for a like grant. It was stated that the testator was insane some days before his death; and that the will of the 22nd March 1870 was a forgery. One of the executors of this will had written to the applicant's solicitor that he knew nothing about it. Narron Sookha had been in charge of the testator's estate and had not paid a single pie for Radhabaee's maintenance. In December 1872, at the instance of Radhabaee, a citation was served upon the executors of the alleged forged will. In September 1873, the citation came on for argument before Mr. Justice Green, who, upon the evidence, gave judgment stating that the will of the 22nd March 1870 was evidently a forgery, revoking the probate granted thereupon, and ordering the executor Nagjee Jeitha to pay the costs of Radhabaee, the applicant. There was no practice to file an appeal on the Ecclesiastical side, and Nagjee Jeitha therefore filed an appeal on the original side in October 1873 from the decision of Mr. Justice Green.

This appeal was heard before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley for the last three days. It was made on the grounds that Mr. Justice Green was wrong in ordering Nagjie Jeitha to pay the costs of Radbabaee, inasmuch as he was, save that he was served with a citation, no party to the proceedings, that he did not appear at the hearing of the citation, and that he was never called by the crier of the Court.

The Chief Justice, in disposing of the appeal, said that before setting aside Mr. Justice Green's order, their Lordships must be satisfied that he was wrong. The Court had gone into the evidence more fully than Mr. Justice Green did, and they were of opinion that the will of March 1870 was an undoubted forgery. The daughter of the testator was married to Nagjee's son, and although Nagjee denied it, their Lordships were perfectly satisfied that Mr. Justice Green was right in supposing that Nagjee was the real mover in the proceedings. All that had come out led their Lordships to the conclusion that Nagjee was the real mover and ought to pay the costs, and also the costs of this appeal and of the motion of 22nd instant. The appeal was thereupon dismissed with costs. A promissory note deposited by appellant to be returned on production of receipt for Radhabaee's costs in full of the hearing below, of the appeal and of the motion.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The B. I. S. Co.'s s.s. India, 656 tons, Captain Henderson, sailed yesterday in ballast for Coconada.

The Barque Lorton Vale, 299 tons, Captain J. Anderson, will sail to-day for Rangoon via Cochin with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. Penang, 475 tons, Captain W. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee via Cutch with a general cargo and thirty-nine deck passengers.

The ship Bertha, 954 tons, Captain S. Pate, sailed yesterday for London with a cargo of 23,608 cwts. linseed, 401 cwts. horns, 24 cases peacock feathers, 382½ cwts. olibanum, and 233½ cwts. gunny.

The barque Evangeline, 440 tons, Captain J. Adams, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Mauritius (December 17th), with a cargo of 9,121 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The ship Nimrod, 890 tons, Captain H. Crocker, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Mauritius December 14th, with one deck passenger, and a cargo of 13,371 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The barque Alexander Macneill, 1088 tons, Captain G. A. Storer, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Liverpool (September 7th) with a cargo of 1,415 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The Ship Braun Uamba, 1,179 tons, Captain W. Malean, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Calcutta, (January 3rd), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ewart, Latham & Co. She spoke the barque Nimrod from New South Wales bound to Kurrachee, lat. 16-43 N., and long. 72-30 E. on the 25th January.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Sattara, 1237 tons, Captain R. Johnson, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from the Coast and Calcutta (January 3rd) with a general cargo and the following passengers:— Lieut. Col. Vizard and servant, Mrs. King, three children and three servants, Mr. Adams, Miss Pratt, Mr. H. Guinness, and two hundred and five deck passengers.

The s.s. Rinaldo, 1338 tons, Captain H. Newmann, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (December 20th,) calling at Port Said and Suez, via the Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:— Captain and Mrs. F. Hammond, Captain A. G. Hammond, Captain and Mrs. Hewitt, two children and ayah, Captain and Mrs. Caithew, Mrs. Loughnan, and Mrs. Moire and child.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s Euphrates, 449 tons, Captain J. Melville, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a geneal cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Col. Spurway and two servants. For Muscat.—Mr. Hajee A. Khan. For Bussorah—Mr. Abdoolaly Rujubally. For Baghdad,—via Bussorah—Mr. M. Bean, Mrs. Khairood and three others. For different ports—Seventy-nine deck passengers.

Messrs. Rubittino Co.' s.s. Arabia, 763 tons, Captain G. Coboara, will sail to-morrow, the 1st February, for Genoa &c. via the Canal with the following passengers:—For Genoa—Revd. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Humphrey, Miss Kinsell, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. W Ferguson and three children, Mr. P. Benemy, and Captain Jamieson. For Naples.—Revd. F. Heyl. For Port Said.—Mr. Baulgavaki. For Suez.—Bishop Harris, Revd. Mr. Hougton, Revd. Mr. Spencer, Revd. Mr. M. N. Parkhurst, Dr. Hirst, Mr. G. Contauson and Mr. C. W. Everard. She will carry the following cargo:—3,350 bales cotton, 200 cwts. coffee, 3,432 cwts. gingelly seed and sundries.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Baroda, 1,232 tons, Captain J. C. Almond, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Suez 16th and Aden 22nd January, with the English Mail and the following cargo:—320 packages cottons, 1 case cotton velvet, 4 packages woollens, 1 case black velvet, 33 bales yarn, 3 packages hardware, 1 case cloth, 3 cases boots, 3 bales flannels, 27 packages specie, 3 packages samples, 12 cases handkerchiefs, 2 cases sundries, 1 case copper sheets, 78 packages ivory, 23 packages parcels, 9 packages wine, 20 packages beads, 1 case manufacture, 1 case wearing apparel, 4 bales twist, 29 packages coffee, 9 cases wax, and 133 packages merchandise, and 180 packages for transhipment to other ports.

The Austrian Lloyd Co.'s s.s. Tebe, 1,307 tons, Captain A. Pitrovich, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Trieste (January 1st), calling at Port Said, Suez, and Aden, via the Canal, with three deck passengers, and the following cargo:—From Trieste—62 bales yarn, 59 packages cottons, 4 cases books, 1 case brassware, 12 packages hardware, 116 cases beads, 1 case whips, 54 packages paints, 3 cases provisions, 2 cases medicine, 31 packages beer, 99 packages paper, 3 cases sundries, 9 packages metalware, 3 packages samples, 2 cases carriage lace, 10 packages glassware, 2 cases musical instruments, 3 cases silkware, 1 case cigars, 4 cases metal, 1 case goods, 2 cases cologne water, 3 cases lamps, 1 package mineral, 5 packages lithographic stone, and 42 barrels flour. From Constantinople—2 packages leatherware, 5 cases goods, and 1 package specie. From Smyrna—1 case fruit. From Suez—2 cases books. From Aden—16 packages gum, 25 cases tea, 25 packages bysobole, and 1 bundle ivory.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY—1st February, 1874.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and second celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns 160 and 207.

6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 15, 71 and 276.

The offertory for church expenses and relief of the poor.

Monday 2nd February.

PURIFICATION OF SAINT MARY.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND BISHOP OF BOMBAY IN RAJPOOTANA.

A correspondent of a contemporary writes:—The soil of Rajpootana has, during the past fortnight, been invaded by two dignitaries of the Bombay Presidency. The Chief of the Army and the Head of the Church militant of that province, have both honored this outlying district with a visit, and almost simultaneously. It is not often that magnates stray so far from their centres of civilization. Inspecting Commander-in-Chief and Bishop are as rare here as, I suspect, the ships of the ancients must have been in the ports of Ultima Thule; and their advent is, therefore, locally regarded much as the visits of a long-tailed comet are by professional star-gazers. In military circles the Commander-in-Chief's movements have, of course, excited most interest, and until lately it was confidently predicted that the projected trip to these parts would be abandoned at the eleventh hour, as it has already been on more than one occasion. It was argued that, in the first place, causes are constantly arising to prevent a scheme which necessitates the absence of the chief of an administration from his head-quarters for a long time from being carried into execution, and, secondly, it was also thought that as it is the last year of His Excellency's tenure of office, he would shrink from a long rough journey at a time when presumably his interest in the affairs of the province was likely to cease; but it is probable that the desire of seizing a last opportunity of seeing what was to be seen of the more remote parts of India, has determined the Commander-in-Chief to carry out his long-projected tour at any cost of trouble and exertion. This view gains still more color from the fact, that after leaving Nusseerabad and Ajmere, he proceeds to Agra via Jeypore, and thence continues his tour northward to Mooltan, from which point he descend the Indus and inspects the chain of frontier outposts in Scinde before reaching Kurrachee. His entire trip is, therefore, most comprehensive, and so ingeniously contrived that he is able, not only to gain a personal knowledge of the isolated portions of his own province, but also to afford an opportunity for visiting the classical provinces of the Gangetic Valley and the scarcely less interesting towns of Lahore and Mooltan. A man returning home after five years' residence in Poona, Bombay, and the regions of the Malabar Coast, would go home with a very inadequate idea of India, but an additional trip through Rajpootana, the North-West, Punjab, and Scinde frontier is sufficient to convey a much broader idea of at least the physical features of Hindoostan. Moreover, from a military point of view, Scinde possesses an importance which quite eclipses that of Bombay. Sooner or later the question of an advance to Quettah will become again a keenly-discussed topic, and a visit to that frontier, by bestowing a personal though perhaps only a very superficial knowledge of the locality, will enable Sir Augustus Spencer to estimate, at their right value, the measures so strongly advocated by General Jacob, and to give, if occasion should arise, an opinion to which the position he has held on the Bombay side of India would lend considerable weight. It is thus I would explain the extreme activity of the Bombay Commander-in-Chief in the last year of his reign—a period which is generally one of inactivity. About the Bishop's movements I know little beyond that it is supposed that the consecration of the new Church at Nusserabad is one of the chief inducements which has led him into these parts.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF A MILITARY OFFICER.

We regret extremely to hear of the following sad tragedy, intelligence of which has reached us from Ferozepore. A correspondent at that station gives us the following particulars that Lieutenant J. D. Hallett, Adjutant of the 40th Native Infantry, a most promising young officer, has committed suicide on Friday morning the 23rd. The particulars are briefly these:— His bearer went into his room to call him on the morning in question for parade, and found him lying on the floor in a pool of blood apparently dead, his sword, covered with blood, being found lying near him. Shocked at this dreadful scene, the servant ran off immediately for his brother, who lives opposite, and the doctor, both of whom came immediately. The unfortunate officer was found to be quite dead, though still warm. He had run the sword through his heart and forcing its point right through his body. The inquest brought in a verdict of "temporary insanity." The deceased was buried on Saturday evening with military honors, the whole station attending the funeral. The reason for this rash act is not positively known. The event has of course cast a gloom over Ferozepore, where the young officer, whose end was so untimely, was a general favorite, and especially liked in his regiment.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE YARKAND EMBASSY.

Yarkand, November 27, 1873.

The following items of intelligence have been commanded to *Indian Public Opinion.*—

The Yarkand envoy had, when our advices left, started for Kashgar to arrange for the reception of the Embassy according to the usages of Western civilization. The Yoozbashee, whose good offices Mr. Shaw has recognised and done justice to in his work on Yarkand, had arrived at Yarkand from Oorumtsi, and was in constant attendance upon the members of the Embassy.

Our sporting readers will be interested to hear that some good shooting is to be had in the neighbourhood of Yarkand, the game to be found being chiefly pheasants, hare and deer.

Hawking appears also to be a favorite amusement, the golden eagle taking the place of the falcon or hawk. This novel sport seemed to be very successful.

With reference to official accounts which have been published relative to the influx of Russian goods into Yarkand, and the consequent fall in prices, it would appear that though there doubtless has been a flowing in of trade viâ Russia, it is not altogether of Russian manufacture.

Letters which have been received by us state that the Russian goods being sold in the Yarkand bazar were chiefly chintzes, cloth and cutlery, such as pocket-knives and hardware of this description. At first sight these last-named articles would appear to have been of Russian manufacture, from the fact that they are enveloped in covers with Russian superscriptions; but we learn that upon opening these covers the names of well-known English manufacturers were found printed upon the inner ones, and, in fact, we believe, on some of the articles themselves.

It seems clear from this that the English trade still finds its way into Central Asia, and that the Russian route does not very much injure it, though perhaps slightly impeding it.

As far as Mr. Forsyth could ascertain, we learn it appears there were no Russians then at Yarkand, nor was there any report of their being at Kashgar.

The members of the Embassy are allowed the most perfect liberty of action, being permitted to go when and where they please.

A remarkable change in the politics of Yarkand may be gathered from the fact that the Yarkandi women came freely to consult the doctor on all kinds of subjects and for every variety of complaints, and accepted his remedies.

The *on dit* is that the reception of Mr. Forsyth and his party at Kashgar is to be on more magnificent and hearty a scale than what they have as yet experienced.

The postal arrangements between India and Yarkand seem to be highly praised and appear to be most perfect. The mail bags are all delivered with regularity and in a remarkably short time, and much credit is due to Mr. Johnson, the Joint Commissioner of the Maharaja of Cashmir, at Ladak, and His Highness's officials.

The letters which have been sent have all reached safely, and the bags, though necessarily somewhat roughly used, have been all duly delivered.

We have been kindly favored with the following abstract of the news received by the Punjab Government from Leh in Ladak, dated 5th January:—

A dak from Yarkand arrived on the 3rd instant, and was at once forwarded on to Jummu. Messengers sent to Shahdulla by Mr. Johnson report that the communication is uninterrupted, and all arrangements for the regular transmission of the postal bags are properly carried out.

Trade totals for December are better than any one month recorded in Ladak, and for the year 1873 will probably exceed by a lac the trade of any previous year.

Merchants are still starting and others preparing to go still later to Yarkand.

The cold is becoming very severe now, the thermometer, going several degree below zero. There has been no through traffic with Hindustan during the past week. Twenty-five horse-loads passed on to Yarkand, but none came in.—*Id.*

Indian Public Opinion remarks: It is with great satisfaction that we have heard during the past year of the formation of a Central Asian Trade Company in India with a practical manager and an influential body of shareholders. If the management of such a company at all comes up to its programme, the result should be assured success. We understand that the manager has gone to England to procure goods suitable for Central Asia with the assistance of samples specially selected from amongst numerous others by native merchants engaged in the Yarkand trade. On returning with these goods, the manager intends, we believe, to proceed in person with his caravan to Yarkand, where we trust he may be met by the news of a commercial treaty negotiated by Mr. Forsyth at Kashghar, containing such assurances of continuance in the present freedom of the trade as alone are required to make it worth the while of English manufacturers to begin making for this market. Several English firms have begun to turn their attention this way, and were even preparing ventures to send out on their own account for the purpose of trying the market. The new Central Asian Company will here legitimately step in and form that link between the manufacturer at home and the consumer in Turkistan, which is wanting to bring them together.

THE AFGHAN SUCCESSION.

(*Times*, Jan. 9.)

A brief telegram in our columns some days ago informed our readers that the Ameer of Afghanistan had at last openly passed over the claims of his two elder sons, and designated his youngest son, Abdoolah Jan, heir to the throne. That Shere Ali had set his heart on this order of succession, and for no better apparent reason than that Abdoolah is the son of a favourite wife, was well known to Anglo-Indian statesmen, and, indeed, had long been the subject of conversation in India; but it was still hoped, almost against hope, that somehow or other a decision might be averted which, under ordinary circumstances, cannot fail to be the prelude to dangerous agitation on the North-West frontier of India. It is only on rare occasions that the British public can be induced to take an interest in the complex "foreign politics" of the East, but when that interest is stirred, apart from great events of war, it generally centres in the North-West, which comprises the so-called "gates of India." The pent-up forces of the more distant East, dangerous as they have proved at several periods of history, are for the present neutralized by chronic wars and divisions, and by the awe which the weapons and organization of civilized warfare have impressed upon almost every population from China to the Caspian. Of what is occurring north of the Himalayas we know too little to enter into the events as concerning British politics. But the North-West frontier is storied ground, and there are few Englishmen of ordinary reading and intelligence who do not know that the chief danger of India has for ages lain west and north-west of the Indus. Our most delicate feelers have long been put forth in this direction. To the discords and disputes of Persia, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, and the Khanates we have accustomed ourselves to look for the complications of the future, and advice in favour of an aggressive policy in Central Asia has not been wanting on the part of experienced soldiers and administrators, with a view to what has been termed "a strong Central Asian policy." After some errors and disasters, however, we came to the conclusion that for present purposes our natural Western frontier is the Indus. The pivot of our Central Asian policy has with equal conclusiveness been fixed in Afghanistan. We have resolved that, as far as in us lies, the Afghans shall be free from all but themselves, and shall be made to feel that in the Indian Government the throne and the people have alike a strong and faithful ally.

How difficult this policy—perhaps as single and straightforward a policy as we ever had in the East—may prove, the late decision of the Ameer shows. It is curious that nearly all, if not all, the disasters of the Ameer's troublous reign have centred in the fact of a disputed succession, arising from the direct line having been departed from. When Shere Ali ascended the throne, on the death of his father, Dost Mahomed, in 1863, the claims of his two elder brothers, Afzul and Azim, were set aside in his favour, exactly as the claims of his own sons, Ibrahim and Yakoob, are now set aside in favour of their younger brother, Abdoolah. The accession of Shere Ali was the signal for a most ferocious civil war, Afzul heading the uprising in Balkh, Azim in the Eastern districts, and eventually a younger son, Ameen, raising the standard of rebellion in Candahar. In the fierce battle of Khelat-i-Ghilzie Ameen was killed. Shere Ali also lost his eldest and favourite son, and it is believed that his grief was such that his mind never recovered from the shock. The subsequent events, if ever the story is graphically told, will form a romance of history. Shere Ali's eldest son, Ibrahim, is, if not imbecile, at least a man of no force of character or ability; but the second son Yakoob—the same who as a boy discovered M. Vambery to be a European—is renowned for personal bravery, and is gifted with much of his grandfather's genius for warlike combinations. Rahman Khan, son of the Ameer's eldest brother, Afzul, is reputed equally brave and able, and in these two young cousins—pitted against each other from their earliest years—much of the interests of that fierce civil war centred. At one time we find Afzul and his son hopeless fugitives, and Afzul in the end a prisoner. A little later we find them and Azim irresistible in the field, and Shere Ali first shut up in Candahar, then defeated at Ghuznee, and finally compelled to seek refuge with his son Yakoob at Herat, where it is claimed for Yakoob, and not without cause, that he saved his father's throne. Happily for Shere Ali, the death of Afzul and the misgovernment of Azim disposed the people in favour of the succession as declared by Dost Mahomed. The death of Azim, which speedily followed, cleared the way still more for the present Ameer, and as his only surviving brother, Shureef, was his junior, his sole remaining antagonist was Afzul's brave son, the formidable Rahman, who, in the crash of his affairs, sought refuge at Bokhara and elsewhere, and finally in Turkistan, where he was received into the service, or pay, of Russia, and where he is heard of whenever there are signs of a storm in Cabul. Every one who knows anything of Afghanistan knows that Rahman's name is still in many respects a spell to conjure by, and the belief is general that Yakoob and he will probably, if they survive the present Ameer, fight over again the battle which Shere Ali fought with such indomitable resolution from 1863 to 1838.

We cannot lose sight of the fact that almost immediately after the Ameer's restoration to power he turned his attention to British India. He is reported to have said:—"Notwithstanding the many trials and misfortunes of every kind I have endured, nothing has, up the present time, proceeded from me which should be an offence to the British Government. From them I have received no friendship or kindness in this miserable civil war, until God Almighty of His favour has again bestowed on me the countries of my inheritance. Now it is my desire to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of a meeting, and to show my sincerity and firm attachment to the British Government." How this wish was accomplished is well known. The Umballa Durbar, in 1869, was not merely a brilliant Reception; it was also an outward manifestation of confidence on the part of the Afghans and of protection on that of England. During the Durbar Yakoob Khan remained in high trust in Afghanistan, but there cannot be a doubt that he felt his position to be, as in truth it was, an indication of his exclusion from the direct succession. Abdoolah was at that time a boy of seven years of age, with a grace of manner and deportment which is said to have made all who had intercourse with him his friends. The Ameer took every opportunity of placing his favourite boy in the front; but—possibly because it became evident that the Viceroy's views as to the succession did not lean to Abdoolah Jan—the subject nearest to Shere Ali's heart was not, we believe, mooted on either side, not at least in any direct form. That the Ameer's resolution was not shaken subsequent events have repeatedly shown; but, whatever was accepted as the meaning which time and public opinion might attach to the Durbar, nothing in support of his idea of changing the succession was taken back by him to Cabul—not, at least, with the sanction of Lord Mayo. The Viceroy, placed in an unexpected difficulty, preferred to interfere as little as possible in the Ameer's domestic affairs, and perhaps he could not have interfered with any good effect. The submission of the Turkistan Sirdars, till then in rebellion, which was among the first results of the Durbar, testified to what England's moral influence may accomplish; but Yakoob in all probability, saw only the one point—that the dynastic policy seemed strengthened, and at all events that his father was determined to carry out his policy with a high hand. The fire smouldered for months, but at last, near the end of 1870, it burst into a flame of rebellion, and for several months placed the Ameer's throne once more in jeopardy. During the crisis of this civil war Lord Mayo used his influence so persistently as etiquette allowed to induce the Ameer to bring about a peace on terms favourable to the rebellion

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Sirdar, and at last Shere Ali assured him that he was "now going to write a reasoning letter to Yakoob in accordance with the instructions of the Viceroy." This course was taken, and a reconciliation was effected, Yakoob remaining in his former high office as Governor of Herat. Again the question of the succession was left in abeyance, though still without any moral doubt of the Ameer's intention or, we believe, of a real aversion from it being entertained by the Indian Government.

The telegram which we published some days ago is to Shere Ali the passing of Rubicon, and its effects will be felt throughout Central Asia. It will, in spite of the British Government, revive the claims of Rahman Khan, as well as embitter the feelings of Yakoob. In case of the Ameer's death it will, under present conditions, inevitably lead to a conflagration. Neither the Indian Government nor the Foreign Office can look forward to this event without grave apprehension, for it is impossible to say what another war of succession in Afghanistan would not involve, or what mightier interests would not be drawn into the vortex. It is hardly probable that the throne can again be seriously shaken while the Ameer lives, but our policy on the North-West frontier must not be confined to one life. How far the Viceroy can interfere, amicably, between Yakoob and Abdoolah is not for us to say, but we cannot hide from ourselves the fact that the duty involved is at once momentous in its nature and difficult to grapple with. If the Ameer died to-morrow, Yakoob would probably march direct on Cabul, assisted by his brother Ibrahim, who could raise a strong force in Balkh, while Rahman Khan crossed the Oxus and set Afghan Turkistan in flame. These are no mere speculations, but incidents which may be expected and which will almost certainly come to pass in the future, near or distant, as the case may be, unless we can bring a healthy and firm influence to bear on the Ameer.

AUSTRALIA.

(*Argus* [Melbourne] *Summary.*)

The visit of what is known as "Mr. W. G. Grace's All-England Eleven" to the colony has produced great excitement. Their first match with Eighteen of Victoria took place on the Melbourne ground, and resulted in a brilliant and somewhat unexpected victory for the colony, the Victorians winning in one innings with 21 runs to spare. There is no doubt that the All-England eleven were scarcely in their usual form, but at the same time our cricket has much improved since the visit of the last team from the old country. Although the Victorians are of course pleased with their success, there is mixed up with that feeling a kind of regret that their visitors did not make a larger score. It is, however, very probable that the next time conclusions between the two teams are tried on the Melbourne ground, the result may be very different. One thing is very certain, the love for all manly British sports is firmly rooted in this community, and therefore it is not surprising that our boys and young men should excel in them. The late match was witnessed on each day by a concourse of people numbering from 12,000 to 16,000.

A sad accident took place on board the turret-ship Cerberus on the 11th, while shot and shell practice was being engaged in at Queenscliff. The order "Cease firing" had just been given, when Sub-lieutenant Wyllys, of the Nelson, who had been stationed on the pilot deck, watching the effect of the shot, made a false step, and fell backwards on the edge of the turret bounding thence on to the breastwork, and eventually landing on the main deck, where he was picked up quite insensible. His injuries were fatal, and he died in the course of a few hours.

Some disgraceful rioting, having its origin in a contest between capital and labour represented by the Lothair Mining Company and the miners in its employment, has taken place at Clunes. The men, backed up by the Clunes Miners' Association, made a number of demands for the curtailment of the hours of labour and the increase of pay under certain circumstances, which the directors of the company considered incompatible with the profitable working of the mine. They therefore declined to make the concessions asked for, and the miners struck. It was found after a time that plenty of miners from other districts would be glad to accept the company's terms, but various influences were brought to bear to dissuade them from engaging. It was then decided to obtain Chinese labour from Ballarat. The Clunes miners at once held a meeting, and resolved to resist the introduction of the Chinese to the utmost. The men armed themselves with axes, picks, clubs, &c., and posted scouts along the road. After watching during the night of the 8th inst., information was brought into Clunes that five coaches laden with Chinese, and guarded by troopers, would arrive about 8 o'clock in the morning. Over 1,000 miners assembled, the fire-bells all the while ringing out the alarm; and the men, accompanied by troops of women and children, proceeded to the junction of the Ballarat and Clunes roads, about one mile from the town. A barricade was instantly erected; ploughs, drays, timber, stone, bricks, &c., were used, and a formidable structure erected. As soon as the coaches came within distance, a perfect storm of stones and bricks fell upon the occupants. The police, though few in number, fought well, and for a short time maintained their position; but the overpowering and determined onslaught of the miners, assisted by their wives, compelled them to retrace their steps to Ballarat. The battle was fought with determined energy and bravery on both sides. Sergeant Larner, Mr. Bryant (mining manager), and Mr. Pascoe (local director) were seriously assaulted, and received several cuts on the head. The Chinese also came in for their share of maltreatment. The immediate prosecution by the Government of the ringleaders in these disgraceful proceedings was looked for, but after prolonged consideration, the Ministry declined to take any decided action in the matter. Instead of directing a prosecution for riot, the police were instructed to merely take out summonses for common assault, and to conduct the cases themselves. A few of the more prominent of the rioters were proceeded against in this way, and fined £5. Such an outrageous breach of the law has therefore practically gone unpunished. The Government, who were probably influenced by the sympathy expressed for the rioters by the miners of other districts, have in this matter laid themselves open to the censure of the law-abiding portion of the community.

Another coal discovery in Gipps Land has been reported. The locality in this instance is the Hazelwood mine, six miles from the proposed railway line. The main deposit is a seam of hard coal, 31in. thick, resting on clay and sandstone. Above this is 8ft. of inferior shale, with numerous thin seams of coal making into thicker seams. There is every probability that a seam of coal 8ft. or 10ft. thick will be struck, as all the seams dip one way. The quality of the coal is very good, especially for gas purposes. It gives a much greater heat than charcoal. Twelve tons of coal have been raised to the surface.

The movement in favour of silk growing, set on foot by Mrs. Bladen Neil, seems likely to lead to valuable results. At the first half-yearly meeting of the Victorian Ladies' Sericicultural Company held in Melbourne, a very favourable report was presented. A quantity of grain in excellent condition had been received from M. Roland, the education of which would be carried on in January. Mrs. Neil, who was present at the meeting, said the success in sericiculture already achieved in Victoria was beyond her expectations, and fully justified her in going to Europe in order to make further arrangements and complete those partially made. The P. and O. Company had offered her a free passage, and she purposed going by the January mail, and anticipated that she would be able to take with her 100 oz. of very good grain. This grain has been educated by Miss Stuart, and though there had been an insufficient supply of food, the success in connexion with it had been unprecedented. Not only did the worms thrive here, but she had been electrified at the way in which mulberry trees progressed. Satisfactory news with regard to the industry had been received from Daylesford, Wodonga, and Albury, and other districts. A Greek who had been in the silk business before he came to the colony, and who had seen her (Mrs. Neil's) cocoons, had been perfectly astonished thereat, and had said he had never beheld anything finer even in Greece, which country had produced some remarkably good silk.

A young man named Alexander Tod, temporarily employed as teller at the Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, embezzled the sum of £1,200, and tried to escape from the colony in a steamer bound for New Zealand. He was, however, arrested at Queenscliff and brought to Melbourne. In his company was a young woman named Elizabeth Armstrong, said to be a barmaid, who was arrested also, and charged with being accessory to the theft. In her possession were found 500 sovereigns, and a bank draft on Auckland in favour of Elizabeth Armstrong for £500. Only £10 was found on Tod. It is alleged that Tod had previously possessed himself of £200 in small sums, besides the £1,000 found in the woman's possession. Both prisoners have been committed for trial.

It was reported last month that the ship Penthesilea had been nearly destroyed by fire at Williamstown, and that Wm. Dossett, one of the boys employed on board, had confessed that he was the incendiary. When arraigned at the criminal sessions Dossett pleaded guilty to having set fire to the ship, and was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

MR. GRANT DUFF'S LAST ELGIN ORATION.

(*Times*, Jan. 8.)

It would seem that the charm of Mr. Grant Duff's annual performance at Elgin cannot grow stale. There are, we fear, some who easily weary of the labour of admiration, and who will receive the announcement that the Under-Secretary for India has been once more surveying the world for the benefit, primarily, of his friends in the far North, and through them of the rest of mankind, with little or no enthusiasm. They will say they have gauged the character of this assistant ruler of the East, that they know the fashion of his periods, and have learnt the range of the instruction he is so ready to pour forth for the edification of less richly endowed mortals, and so they turn aside from the feast prepared for them. They are in the wrong. We may confess—to be perfectly frank—that we have been ourselves no strangers to these feelings, but, having in the discharge of duty turned to the study of the newest Elgin oration, we find the accustomed attraction of the orator unabated. Perhaps, indeed, it is in some measure increased. Again the picture rises before us of philosophic observation soaring aloft until we are struck with some sense of contrast between the observer and the world he surveys, to which, unfortunately, our own steps are confined; again we see him counting the government of two hundred millions of the human race a very small thing; again we are led—with his assistance—to contemplate the proceedings of contemporary Europe as the accidents of an hour, and the domestic quarrels of English parties as trifles which a large minded statesman could set at rest for a generation.

Mr. Grant Duff, did, in truth, excel himself yesterday. He is, as we all know, the Under-Secretary for India, and when India is mentioned in these days men think of that terrible visitation impending over Bengal, the dimensions of which grow larger as it comes closer to us. What has Mr. Grant Duff to say, it will be asked, of the prospects of the Bengal famine, and of the preparations that have been made, and are being made, to alleviate it? The answer will not at once occur to all minds, though when it is told every one will recognize its admirable propriety. Mr. Duff has barely a word to say upon the subject. Only in one short sentence is there a hint in his speech that any warning has reached him of a threatening deficiency in the accustomed food of Bengal. Many interpretations may be placed upon this strange approach to absolute silence. Some may draw the comfortable conclusion that all preparations have been made, and that the far-seeing plans of the Indian Government, here and at Calcutta, but chiefly in the India Office, are so perfect that we may put aside all feeling of anxiety. Others may think it safer to look upon Mr. Grant Duff's indirect and half ironical reference to the Indian Famine as an unparalleled manifestation of his grand manner in its highest state of development. The fact is, however, not altered by the interpretations we may put upon it, and it deserves to be noticed, because, although Mr. Grant Duff only touches incidentally on the famine, he does discourse upon the Government of India so far as it concerns his own position. We learn that the Foreign Office, and not the India Office, is the place to which he should have been appointed when the Government was formed in 1868, had round pegs been put into round holes in accordance with the eternal fitness of things; and we find ourselves wondering whether the Franco-German war might have been prevented if Mr. Duff had not been thus perversely misplaced. The result has been that he has been left in charge of Indian affairs in the House of Commons longer than any living person, except Lord Halifax, and pretty much without assistance, although Mr. Lowe will be glad to learn that, in the opinion of his overseeing colleague, one of the best speeches he has made in this Parliament was on an Indian question. But, though Mr. Grant Duff has been unassisted, he has not been unattacked. Envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness have too obviously pursued him, and nothing but his native strength could have enabled him to make head against the conspirators banded together against him. Yet he has prevailed, and has found some recompense in his isolation. Left alone to look after the East, and being told nothing whatever about the measures of the Cabinet before they were introduced, and having nothing to do with defending them after they were introduced, Mr. Grant Duff has had the rare felicity of gratifying his own peculiar genius, and of becoming the overlooker of the Administration, as he had before been the overlooker of the rest of the world. We have all of us reason to rejoice that it should be so. Mr. Duff could never have effaced himself whatever his position, but if fate had made him a Cabinet Minister we should not have enjoyed those calm judgments on the measures of the cabinet which now instruct us, and we should, too probably, have lost those frank estimates of prominent members of the opposition which adorn yesterday's speech. The main intention of the oration of this year is to compare the rival candidates for office. Mr. Duff has looked down upon the Conservative reaction like other phenomena, and he discussed before his constituents, with a stronger tinge of personal interest than we should have expected from his philosophic altitude, the pretensions of the opposition to take the places of the present Government. It is here that Mr. Grant Duff is at his greatest. He admits, with inimitable elevation of judgment, that the legislative measures of the cabinet by the side of which he has been privileged to sit may not have been uniformly perfect, and there were, indeed, many things in the Irish University Bill very unpalatable to him, while upon the last business of the Ashantee war he surprises us with the confession that even he cannot pretend to have an opinion about it, and can only look to the near future, when the question will be thoroughly thrashed out in Parliament, and we shall know what to think. But these expressions are merely preliminary to sketches, dashed off with the rapidity and precision of a master, describing the leaders of the Opposition. Lord Derby, "well-instructed, open-minded, knowing the strength of Liberal ideas, but seeing difficulties too clearly to be enthusiastic about far-reaching changes," is admitted as possessing in a large measure the confidence of the middle-class, who are neither Liberal nor Conservative; and Sir Stafford Northcote, "with his wide knowledge, perfect fairness, and general ability," might have enjoyed their confidence also if he had been brought more into contact with them; but when Mr. Duff has thus admitted the merits of this pair he protests he cannot find on the opposite benches the men who are to go with them, though he does not "forget the merits of Mr. Cave or Sir Charles Adderley." Mr. Disraeli, of course, stands by himself, and Mr Duff on Mr. Disraeli ought to be a rare treat for the humorous observer; but we regret to say that the Indian Under-Secretary referred his hearers for an exhaustive study of Mr. Disraeli's character to some speech delivered in past years, the memory of which has passed away. It is sad to think that such things should leave no trace upon the mind, especially when we learn, from the philosophic frankness with which Mr. Duff discusses his friend Mr. Whitbread as if he were a lay-figure, with what calmness of analysis he would convey to the world his impressions of Mr. Disraeli's history and character.

We can just remember saying last year that all Mr. Grant Duff's force appeared to be exhausted in the observation of the past, and that he had nothing to offer in the way of construction for the future. The same remark might be repeated with little variation now. It is true that Mr. Grant Duff refers to many things to be done, but he does so in a vague general way, which does not indicate that any definite plan of doing any one of them has been conceived in his own mind. The young Lothair was resolved to abolish pauperism, but the resolution went a very little way towards the abolition. Mr. Duff says there are plenty of things to be done—land is to be freed, the game difficulty is to be settled, the House of Lords to be improved, trade to be made more free, and the law to be codified—but we know not how they are to be accomplished. Perhaps we have no right to expect that the Under-Secretary for India should be more specific. It is his function to watch others working, and if any man does this well he has achieved no mean thing. It may, however, be suggested to Mr. Grant Duff that the apparent omission on his part to foresee the outline of new legislation is the secret of that strange phenomenon of Conservative reaction which has occupied so much of his attention. There is no pretence of a desire on the part of the nation to undo what has been done now any more than there was in 1841, when Sir Robert Peel was at the height of his power, any pretence of undoing the Reform Act of 1832 and the Reform legislation of 1832-8. All which is suggested is that the balance of opinion among constituencies appears disposed to approve a temporary abstinence from further changes, and this balance is proved and confirmed by the apparent inability of Ministers and Ministerialists to formulate new proposals of change. It may be said that this furnishes no reason for turning out a Government which has behaved well in promoting amendments in the past, and is disposed to behave well in not doing too much at present, and this is true; but, on the other hand, it must be confessed that, with reason or against reason, it is not easy for Liberal Ministers to remain in power in a condition of comparative inaction, for whenever they show a disposition to live on in this fashion, Conservatives become blindly eager to give them an opportunity of renewing their activity in opposition.

RUSSIA, KHIVA, AND BOKHARA.

(*From the Times' Prussian Correspondent.*)

Berlin, Jan. 3.

I append the text of the new Russian Treaty with the Ameer of Bokhara, of which you have already published a telegraphic summary:—

"Clause 1. The frontiers between the possessions of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and his Worship (*sic*) the Ameer of Bokhara remain unchanged.

"The Khivese territory on the right hand of the Amoo having been embodied with the Russian Empire, the former frontier between Khiva and Bokhara, from the Oasis of Khalat to Gugertli, is altered in this wise:—The possessions of the Ameer of Bokhara are augmented by the addition to them of the lands between the former Khiva-Bokhara frontier on the right bank of the Amoo, from Gugertli to Meschekli, and from Meschekli to the point where the former Khiva-Bokhara frontier met the frontier of the Russian Empire.

"Clause 2. In consequence of the right bank of the Amoo being severed from Khiva, the caravan roads going from Bokhara north to the Russian possessions traverse Bokharese and Russian territory exclusively. The Russian and Bokharese Governments each in its own territory will watch over the safety of these caravan roads and the commerce along them.

"Clause 3. Russian steamers and other vessels, whether belonging to the Government or to private persons, will have the right to navigate without let or hindrance the Bokharese portion of the Amoo, equally with Bokharese ships.

"Clause 4. Any locality on the Bokharese banks of the Amoo which the Russians may select for the construction of piers or storehouses may be used by them for this purpose, the Bokharese Government being responsible for the safety of the erections thus established. The final and definitive selection of these localities depends upon the supreme Russian authorities in Central Asia.

"Clause 5. All the towns and villages of the Khanate of Bokhara will be open to Russian commerce. Russian merchants and caravans will be allowed to travel freely in the whole Khanate, and will enjoy the special protection of the local authorities. The safety of the Russian caravans on Bokharese territory is expressly guaranted by the Bokhara Government.

"Clause 6. On all merchandise belonging to Russian traders, whether imported from Russia to Bokhara or from Bokhara to Russia, an *ad valorem* tax of 2½ per cent. will be levied in Bokhara. In the Russian province of Turkestan the goods mentioned in the preceding sentence are to pay a tax amounting to one-fortieth of their value. No other tax, duty, or impost whatsoever will be levied upon merchandise of the description mentioned.

"Clause 7. Russian merchants will be entitled to send their goods through Bokhara free of transit dues.

"Clause 8. Russian merchants will be entitled to have caravanserais for the storing of merchandise in all Bokharese towns. The same right is accorded to the Bokharese merchants in the towns of the province of Turkestan.

"Clause 9. The better to direct the course of commerce, insure the levying of the above tax, and regulate their relations with the local authorities in mercantile matters, Russian merchants are accorded the right of keeping commercial agents in all towns of the Khanate. The same right is accorded to the Bokharese merchants in the towns of the province of Turkestan.

"Clause 10. Commercial engagements between Russians and Bokharese must be considered as sacred and unconditionally carried out by both parties. The Bokhara Government promises to look after the honest fulfilment of commercial engagements, and the fair and conscientious conduct of commercial affairs generally.

"Clause 11. Russian subjects will enjoy an equality of rights with Bokharese subjects in carrying on in Bokharese territory all branches of industry and handicraft allowed by the law of Shariqat. A corresponding right is accorded to Bokharese subjects on Russian territory, with regard to the exercise of all trades and handicrafts permitted by the Russian law.

"Clause 12. Russian subjects are permitted to possess houses, gardens, arable land, and every species of real property in the Khanate, such property to be subject to the land-tax assessed on Bokharese property. A corresponding privilege is accorded to Bokharese subjects in the whole territory of the Russian Empire.

"Clause 13. Russian subjects are admitted to the Bokharese territory when provided with permits signed by the Russian authorities. They may travel freely in the whole Khanate, and are placed under the special protection of the Bokharese authorities.

"Clause 14. In no case will the Bokhara Government receive on Bokhara territory persons arriving from the Russian territory, whatever nationality they may belong to, unless provided with a special permit duly and satisfactorily signed by the Russian authorities. If criminals who are Russian subjects should take refuge on Bokharese territory, they will be arrested by the Bokharese authorities and delivered to the nearest authorities.

"Clause 15. With a view to the maintenance of direct and permanent relations with the Supreme Russian authorities in Central Asia, the Ameer of Bokhara will appoint one of his intimate counsellors to be his resident envoy and plenipotentiary at Tashkend. This plenipotentiary will live at Tashkend in the house and at the expense of the Ameer.

"Clause 16. If it chooses to do so, the Russian Government may keep a permanent representative at Bokhara, attached to the person of his Worship the Ameer. As the Ameer's representative at Tashkend, so the Russian plenipotentiary at Bokhara, will live in the house and at the expense of the Russian Government.

"Clause 17. To please the Emperor of all the Russias and enhance the future glory of His Imperial Majesty, his Worship the Ameer Seid Musafar, of Bokhara, has determined as follows:—The traffic in human beings, being contrary to the law which commands man to love his neighbour, is abolished for ever in the territory of the Khanate. In accordance with this resolve, the strictest injunctions will be given by the Ameer to all his Begs to enforce the new law, and special orders will be sent to all border towns where slaves are transported for sale from neighbouring countries, that, should any such slaves be brought there, they shall be taken from their owners and set at liberty without loss of time.

"Clause 18. His Worship the Ameer Seid Musafar, being sincerely desirous to strengthen and develop the amicable relations established five years for the benefit of Bokhara, approves and accepts for his constant guidance the above 17 clauses, constituting an agreement relative to the friendship between Russia and Bokhara. This agreement has been made out in two copies, each copy in the two languages—Russian and Turkish. In proof of his having sanctioned this agreement and accepted it for his own guidance, as well as for the guidance of his successors, the Ameer Seid Musafar has affixed to it his seal. Done at Shaar on the 28th of September, 1873, being the 19th day of the month of Shagban of the year 1290."

This Treaty supersedes the more limited Treaty of 1868, an abstract of which appeared at the time in *The Times*. It is framed upon the model of the new Khiva Treaty, and though less exacting in form, in reality confers the same substantial advantages as the latter well-known instrument. The Treaty gives the Russians the right to send their gunboats up the Amoo as far as the frontiers of Kundush and Badakshan, and, by allowing them to appropriate any land on the banks of the river, enable them to turn the privilege to account. It likewise opens the whole Khanate to Russian trade, entitles the conquerors to acquire real property, and specially authorizes them to keep agents in any town they choose. Over and above it all but separates Bokhara from the rest of the world, nobody being henceforth permitted to enter the Khanate from the Russian side unless provided with a Russian pass. This, as Khiva has been obliged to enter into the same engagement, leaves Bokhara accessible only from the side of Afghanistan. In return for the concessions made, the Khan receives a few isolated patches of pasture land on the right bank of the Amoo, the real oasis on that side of the river, which is north of Meschekli, remaining in the possession of the Russians. But it needed not the cession of some insignificant districts on the border of the desert to induce the Khan to attach his seal to the exacting draught. He ceased to be an independent agent full five years ago, when the Russians, after having taken Samarcand, established themselves on the banks of the Zerafshan which supplies his capital with water. Since then the Khan has always behaved as the vassal of his neighbours, and would have adhered to the same submissive course in the present instance, too, even if his dominion had not been increased by a population which can be counted at the utmost only at 5,000 or so. Coupling this Bokhara Treaty with the Khiva agreement, we must expect to see the Aral Squadron penetrate shortly to the outskirts of Afghanistan, an event sure to reduce the intermediate country to a state of utter dependence, and which, perhaps, will be sensibly felt at Kundush, and, may be, even further south.

Before offering a few remarks upon another and politically less important point connected with these treaties, I will give you the re-translation of an address recently presented to the Russian Emperor by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society:—

"May it please your Imperial Majesty,—The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society having been established years ago to promote by moral and pacific means the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the whole world, their committee have learnt with great satisfaction that slavery at the instance of Russia, has been done away with in the Khanate of Khiva.

"The committee have not forgotten that at the Vienna congress, in 1815, His Majesty Alexander I. was among the foremost of those European powers represented there who denounced the slave trade. The declaration drawn up on this subject among its first signatures bears the distinguished name of Count Nesselrode on behalf of Russia. These sentiments were solemnly repeated at the congress of Vienna in 1822 though it chiefly devolved upon the Maritime powers to carry them into effect. It will, therefore, be the more interesting for the historians of your reign that the moment your Imperial Majesty's Government came into contact with a country trafficing in slaves, it promptly fulfilled the promises given by your illustrious predecessor.

"The committee feel assured that the Khanate will be greatly benefitted by the abolition of a traffic which has been a scourge to all countries wherein it has existed.

"Liberty is the absolute right of all those who have not forfeited the claim by crime. Although historians do not associate the serfdom formerly existing in Russia with modern slavery, they will, nevertheless, be convinced that the great principle of personal freedom, being the immediate gift of Heaven, so fully asserted by your Majesty when liberating the serfs, has also guided you in enlisting your benevolent influence in behalf of the Khivese slaves. You have thus shown yourself a benefactor of the human race and you have acquired imperishable fame for yourself and your reign.

"The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society present to your Imperial Majesty the expression of their sincerest gratitude for what you have accomplished. The Committee pray God that His blessings may descend upon you and all the members of the Imperial family.

"In the name of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, we are, with the profoundest respect,

"Joseph Cooper,
"Edmund Sturge, } Hon. Secs.
"Robert Allsop.
"Benjamin Millard, Secretary.

"London, Nov. 25, 1873."

The Bokhara Treaty imitating the Khivese agreement in its abolition of slavery, philanthropists will perhaps be induced to think that the terrible practice has now been done away with in another Khanate and the way paved to its final suppression among the Turk-Tartar tribes. To cure them of this illusion I will tell a little story which I have from a very good source. Long before the enactment of the above Treaty, General von Kaufmann had received the unconditional promise of the Bokhara Government that the slave trade should be put down on the frontiers as well as in the interior of the Khanate. The general diplomatic agent at the Ameer's Court made an official report to the same effect, assuring the victorious commander that slavery as a branch of commerce had ceased to exist in Bokhara. Soon after this, merchants and others who had occasion to visit the Turcoman principality at various times asserted that the slave trade was still carried on in every part of the country, not excepting even the immediate vicinity of the Russian frontier. Their stories were, however, disbelieved, being in conflict with official evidence and the belief in the rapid regeneration of the province. Now, it so happened that Mr. Schuyler, the American Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, when travelling in Central Asia at the time of the Khiva campaign, visited the bazaar at Bokhara, where he found some dozen people exposed for sale, chiefly boys and old men. Without any intention of purchasing, the inquisitive traveller began to bargain to see how things went. Mustering the unfortunate creatures exhibited he felt interested in a boy who had been stolen a few months before from near Astrabad and almost before he was aware of it had the youngster handed over to him for 225 roubles and was made to pay part of the money down. Meanwhile the Mirzas who had charge of the distinguished foreigner, and who had accidentally left him, re-entered the bazaar. Frightened by his discovery of the contraband trade they immediately began to raise difficulties. A dispute was got up about the price, which required the case to be referred to the decision of the Superintendent of the Bazaar. This official, however, declared bluntly that if the amount originally agreed upon were paid, the boy must be delivered over to the purchaser in the afternoon. But the boy was not forthcoming, and on the second day his new master was allowed to learn that his slave had unfortunately run away. This, the Mirzas added with many a protestation of regret, was the more deplorable as the slave trade having been abolished, there were only a very few individuals left who might be had for money every now and then. While they were telling him this, Mr. Schuyler ascertained that a caravan of 60 slaves had just arrived, but had been ordered to stop outside the gate lest he should see it and report to the Russians at Samarcand. Tired out by this duplicity, Mr. Schuyler determined to be even with the Mirzas, and, assisted by one of his *Djigits* ("young men"—*i. e.*, native couriers and servants), bought another Persian boy of seven years old, who had been stolen by the Turcomans some three years previously. Having paid the 175 roubles demanded he took the boy to his house very quietly and only at the moment of leaving Bokhara informed the Superintendant of the Bazar of the transaction. The Superintendent was dismayed at the intelligence and caused an attempt to be made to take the boy from his master by force; but the *Djigits* proved faithful for once, Mr. Schuyler succeeded in getting off, and with the living and incontrovertible piece of evidence in his possession safely reached Samarcand. The scandal created by the event was one of the reasons which made General von Kaufmann insist upon the abolition clause being inserted in the new Treaty; but will its enactment in writing be more faithfully observed than was the oral promise? Laudable as the intentions of the Russian Government are, it must not be forgotten that the whole organization of society is based in those regions upon slavery. It will, therefore, take many years before the Russians will be able entirely to do away with an institution which is not only perfectly in accordance with the views of the nation, but which also supplies them with the only workmen they have.

The fort of Petro Alexandrovsk, in Russian Khiva, has had a strong reinforcement added to the garrison, which now amounts to 5,000 men.

Yakoob Beg, of Kashgar, has incurred the displeasure of his powerful neighbours. Contrary to the existing Treaty of Commerce, it is alleged he continues to shut out Russian caravans from his country, either turning them back incontinently or purchasing their goods at his own valuation. A strong case of the kind has been made the subject of a special complaint, in consequence of which the Beg is expected to give satisfaction or else to become shortly acquainted with the merits of the needle-gun. His sister has just visited Constantinople and been received by the Sultan.

The law introducing universal conscription in Russia has passed the Council of the Empire, and only awaits the Emperor's signature.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF JANUARY 10.

NEW FRUIT.

Mrs. Malaprop, who is partial to a particular description of small orange, astonished her fruiterer this Christmas by asking for some tambourines.

DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.

Extremely High-Church Lady.—"O! don't go away: Mr. Busby—we are just going to have *compline!*"

Mr. Busby.—"Many thanks, my dear lady, but I couldn't eat another morsel!"

QUITE 'TOTHER.

A certain Mr. Main, Heaven save the mark, has re-written *Boswell's Life of Johnson*, spicing it with appropriate reflections! In this most superfluous literary effort the main force shown is feebleness.

LINES TO A FAIR ENSLAVER.

Lady, if he beheld thy hair,
By nature dark, by art made fair,
That man were bolder far than I
Who'd "stand the hazard of the" dye.

MUSIC AT HOME.

Mistress (who can't bear Kitchen Music).—"Isn't that cook, Mary, singing 'The Minstrel Boy'?" Maid.—"Yes, Ma'am."

Mistress.—"I wish to goodness she'd leave off!"

Maid.—"Yes, Ma'am—so dreadful out of tune one can't join in, Ma'am!"

"TRANSFORMATION SCENE."

Good Templar.—"O dear no! Don't mention it! I never take any-thing—I——!"

Fiend (in human shape).—"Nonsense! Chrishmash time! You'll take something ——"

Good Templar.—"Well, if you put it like that, I'll take——" [*Takes it.*

"ALL THE YEAR ROUND."

(A REMINISCENCE OF BOXING-DAY.)

Sir Gorgy Guzzles.—"Got a pain, have you? Well, serve you right! *I cannot* understand why you and the other servants should think it necessary to *make pigs of yourselves* on one particular day of the year, just because it happens to be the 25th of December!"

The Page.—"O, Sir, please Sir! Christmas makes no difference to you, Sir. You and her ladyship can perform that hoperation hevery blessed day of your lives, Sir!" [*A month's notice.*

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Do. 6 do. do. do. ...4 " "
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Bombay, 1st July 1873.

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